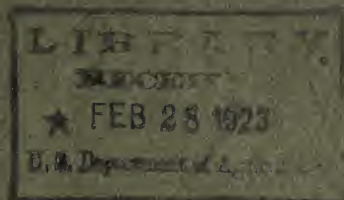


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Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



WAGNER NURSERIES

**PASADENA
CALIFORNIA**

ILLUSTRATED PRICE CATALOG



Observe when Ordering

Use order sheet, fill out carefully, and much delay and trouble will be avoided. We fill orders as soon as received, if the stock is ready. Customers who wish their order or any part of it booked for shipping at a later date should so state.

COMPLAINTS. If any error has been made in your order claim must be made within 5 days after receipt of the goods, or same will not be entertained.

SUBSTITUTION. Please state whether substitution will be permitted otherwise we will feel at liberty in filling the order to use other varieties as near similar as possible. It very often happens on orders of assorted varieties, for a home orchard, that it is necessary to make substitutions. On orders for commercial planting substitutions are never made without first obtaining the consent of the purchaser.

TERMS. Cash with order. Orders sent C. O. D., will be filled, provided one-third of the amount is sent with the order. At our prices we cannot afford to do a credit business.

REFERENCES. As to our reliability we refer to our 30 years specializing in Rhubarb, berries, and small fruits. Our thousands of pleased customers; Dunn and Bradstreet's Commercial Rating Agencies; any bank in Pasadena.

TRUE TO NAME. While we use every precaution to have all plants, bushes, etc., true to name we will not be responsible for any sum greater than the cost of the stock, should any prove otherwise than as represented. And in no case, where, for propagating purposes, or for filling orders, we secure seeds, plants, scions, cutting or buds from others, do we assume responsibility or give any guarantee whatever.

ALWAYS GIVE FULL ADDRESS. This is important; write your name plainly, your postoffice, county and state.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Give your nearest express office and railway station, stage route or transportation company, and how you wish us to ship. Where possible we advise sending stock by express. If you wish stock by parcel post add 10% additional to your remittance or 10 cents for every dollar's worth of stock or fraction of a dollar, and we prepay charges except when canned, balled or potted, which must be sent collect.

IMPORTANT. There are a great many varieties of fruits advertised in most catalogs. It is very confusing to fruit growers inasmuch as they are generally described as the best, and some are sure to disappoint the purchaser. We call your attention to the fact that we list only varieties that will give entire satisfaction to the planter. We have grown and tested hundreds of varieties of fruits, and have kept discarding the worthless varieties until our catalog is used to list the varieties of merit, and varieties that will give the planter satisfactory returns.

We wish to thank our old customers for their patronage during the past years and it is our sincere desire to merit it in future and trust that we will have the pleasure of serving you this coming season. This catalog is printed for your benefit and we ask you to read and study it carefully. We will be glad to furnish you with any additional information if you wish at any time.

Sincerely yours,
WAGNER NURSERIES.



The winner of GOLD MEDALS at both San Francisco and San Diego Expositions in 1915.

Wagner's "Panama" Rhubarb

We offer here our latest and best origination and introduction which we never expect to see equaled in any respect. (Study the photograph and note its immense size, covering a space 9 feet in diameter.) This is the second year that we are passing the work of 20 years of experimenting with rhubarb to the grower. The Panama Rhubarb was originated by Mr. J. B. Wagner after 15 years experimental work, so named in honor of the opening of the Panama Canal, and expositions held in honor of American ingenuity. This variety of Rhubarb is the greatest development for gardens and commercial plantings ever attained. It is unsurpassed for productiveness and growing qualities. A variety that grows all through the winter, that yields two or three times more than any other variety known, and due to the lack of acid requires less than one half the amount of sugar that other varieties usually require.

FLAVOR AND DESCRIPTION. The flavor has been described as of the Plum type although due to its elusive taste it is a hard matter to definitely state. It is only necessary to state that PANAMA RHUBARB is unexcelled in making of sauce and pies, there being practically no comparison with other varieties either for the commercial planter or for home use by the small garden planter. PANAMA RHUBARB is of the variety growing continuously throughout the year, both summer and winter. There is a vast difference between PANAMA and the general run of winter varieties. It is more than twice the size, the stalks being much heavier and larger. Full grown stems are often three feet long and often weigh two pounds.

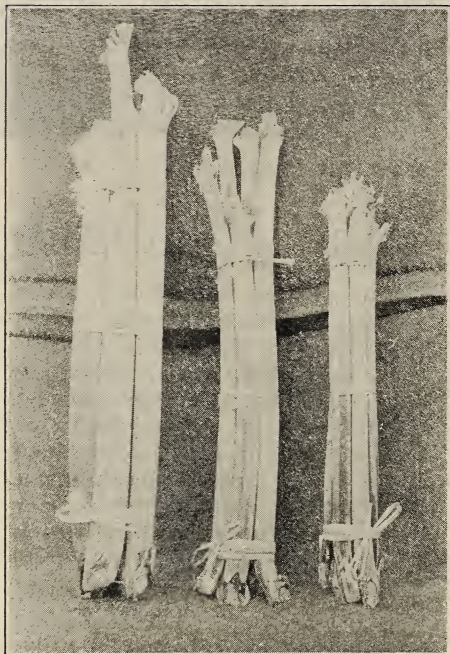
PRODUCTIVENESS AND MARKETS. Market on rhubarb is from October 15th

until June 15th, and the best market from January 15th until April 15th. The latter is a market period when rhubarb demands a high price both on Eastern and home markets. Panama Rhubarb produces best during the high price period and when you can get double the price for your crop that you get at other seasons.

PANAMA RHUBARB has produced as high as 60 pounds from a single plant at one picking during the high price season. Due to its rapid growth and the high prices of rhubarb during the winter season commercial growers can readily see where it is to their advantage to plant this variety.

IMPORTANT. PANAMA RHUBARB CANNOT BE PRODUCED FROM SEED AND PROVE TRUE, THEREFORE IT IS TO YOUR OWN INTEREST TO DEMAND GENUINE PANAMA RHUBARB SUBDIVISIONS. Each 50c, dozen \$5.00, hundred \$37.00, thousand \$330.00.

Wagner's Giant Amber Winter. A cross of Burbank's Crimson Winter and the Golden Syrup, one of the best amber colored winter rhubarbs, and an extremely hardy variety. Recommended for sections where climate is questionable as it stands excessive heat and colds better than any known sort. This variety is excellent for cooking. It is the same as Wagner's Giant Crimson as to size and productiveness. Each 20c, dozen \$1.75, hundred \$9.00, thousand \$70.00.



Comparative sizes of Wagner's Giant and the ordinary Rhubarb.

Wagner's Giant Crimson Winter. Noted for length of stem which often weigh $1\frac{1}{4}$ pounds. We have picked at one time from a single plant 60 full grown stems that weighed 30 pounds. This variety does not run much to seed. To get the plants, the crowns have to be subdivided. The stems are as tender as any known plant and have good color, do not have to be peeled for cooking. The best growing season of this variety is from October until June. Some dealers divide old GIANT SEEDLINGS and sell them for true subdivisions. DEMAND THE GENUINE. It will pay you to do so. Each 20c, dozen \$1.75, hundred \$9.00, thousand \$70.00.

Wagner's Giant Seedling. We do not recommend this variety for general commercial planting, but offer them for sale at prices below, being grown from seed of the famous GIANTS they yield up to 20 tons per acre. This variety sells for considerable less than the original. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, hundred \$6.00, thousand \$40.00.

Burbank Giant. We can supply a few of this variety but do not recommend it. It is an improvement over the original Burbank Crimson Winter, but does not compare with the other Winter growing sorts. Each 20c, dozen \$1.75, hundred \$9.00, thousand \$70.00.

Embree Cherry. A variety so named by Mr. Embree, selected from some seedlings obtained from us several years ago. A large dark red stalk and good producer, but not as strong a winter grower as the amber. Write for prices.

Note. The Amber, Giant Crimson and Panama Rhubarb are the Standard Varieties by which other varieties are judged and the only Winter sorts grown commercially.

Summer Varieties

Improved Strawberry. Being one of the best adapted to the North Coast sections and extensively grown in Rhubarb sections around San Lorenzo, and other points where the common sorts are grown extensively for market and shipment; size of stalk medium, tender, delicious flavor. The stems are not of a red color as one would think but are green, if bleached are of a pink color. Cropping season, March to July. Each 15c, dozen \$1.25, hundred \$4.00.

Myatt's Lineaus. One of the old standards, grown extensively in England and parts of the United States, a favorite with many. Stalks large, pale green splashed with red; flavor fine, not a long season cropper and in hotter sections very short lived and uncertain to give satisfaction, not as prolific as Strawberry. We do not recommend large plantings of this variety especially on the Pacific Coast. Season April to July. Each 15c, dozen \$1.25, hundred \$4.00.

Wagner's Improved Lineaus. This variety is an improvement over the old Myatt's Lineaus. It is a heavier producer, stalks heavier and thicker and comes 10 days earlier. You can make no mistake in planting this variety for early Spring and Summer crops as it is a heavy yielder, and the best summer variety grown by us. This variety is bound to take the place of other summer varieties in market garden centers, due to its earliness and exceedingly heavy yielding qualities. Each 20c, dozen \$1.50, hundred \$8.00.

Riverside Giant. Originated at Canby, Oregon, is an excellent variety, stalks are crisp and tender. This variety is of good quality, and a very good commercial rhubarb, is excellent for cooking, when cooked the skin disappears as it is very tender. Cuttings of this variety are made from the month of March and continues through the Summer months. Is an excellent variety for Summer crops and a heavy producer. The lower part of the stalk is of bright red color, and of largest size. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, hundred \$9.00.

Niles Giant. The above description as given on Riverside Giant covers the description of this variety. After testing and experimenting for several years we are of the opinion that Niles Giant and Riverside are identically the same in every respect. Each 20c, dozen \$2.00, hundred \$9.00.

Winter Rhubarb Growing

THE GREATEST MONEY CROP IN CALIFORNIA

This information is given for people who contemplate planting rhubarb in small quantities. If you are contemplating the planting of rhubarb on a commercial scale your correspondence is solicited, and we will be glad to furnish you with such information that will help you in making your final decision in the planting of any acreage. Others as well as ourselves have harvested crops that have netted the growers from \$500 to \$1000 per acre profit per year. This cannot be said of any other variety of fruit or vegetable planted on a commercial scale. Rhubarb is the first vegetable from the ground in the spring. It has a host of friends who fully appreciate its merits, while those who have land and do not grow it are losing one of nature's choicest and healthiest vegetables. It is the easiest plant to grow of all the perennials. A bed once established will last for 15 to 20 years. A half dozen plants will supply a large family during the season which, with Winter Rhubarb, is 52 weeks each year. The common sorts usually last about 12 weeks.

The great value of rhubarb as a vegetable lies mainly in its earliness. A vast amount of time and labor has been spent in efforts to originate a variety producing stalks even a few days in advance of the early sorts. These efforts have met with fullest rewards, as WINTER RHUBARB will produce marketable stalks fully six months sooner than any other sort.

WINTER RHUBARB. Starts to grow vigorously by October and produces stalks continually until after common varieties make their first appearance some six months later. If kept moist will produce stalks abundantly at all seasons; it is, in fact, ABSOLUTELY PERPETUAL. For growing in California and shipping East, it has proven to be more profitable than anything the soil produces. NEVER PLANT SEED OR SEEDLING for commercial use if true subdivisions are obtainable. IT DETERIORATES RAPIDLY WHEN FAR REMOVED.

Plant 2 by 5 feet. Recent experience indicates this is best distance to plant; 2x5 feet requires 4,355 per acre. By planting close in row it causes stems to grow longer and more tender and in no way is injurious while more and redder stems are produced from same area. Also the dense foliage protects stems from frost during winter and shades the ground during hot weather. Where it is desired to cultivate the ground both ways, plant 3x4 feet. This requires 3,660 plants to the acre.

PREPARATION OF THE GROUND AND FERTILIZING. If manure is to be applied before planting, scatter it broadcast, and work it into the ground well before planting. Never fill a furrow with manure and then plant the roots in the furrow as it is apt to rot the plant. If manure is to be applied after planting do not apply until the plant starts to grow by beginning to sprout, then drill the manure in the furrows about 4 inches from the plants and cover. Do not be afraid to fertilize as it is improbable that you will give it too much. Nitrate of Soda is the best commercial fertilizer for rhubarb but should be applied only about two months before crops are desired and at the rate of 300 pounds per acre, applied in furrows and covered, it is necessary that the ground be wet to make it available to the plants. **PLANTING**—Ground should be in well tilled condition; draw furrows with hand plow where plants are to be set and irrigate the furrows, as soon as the ground is dry enough to work on, (12 to 18 hours) set the plants in the bottom of the furrow at a depth that will leave the top of the plant about ½ inch below the surface of the ground when the furrows are filled in. Irrigate the furrow immediately after planting and as soon as dry enough to work the furrows should be filled in covering the plants over to about the depth of ½ inch, rake the ground so it will be pulverized. Irrigate and cultivate every 10 days for the first two months then as often as you deem necessary to keep the ground moist and from drying out.

Contrary to the general opinion a large rhubarb sub-division or seedling is not the best to plant, as the root that is planted does not grow but merely keeps the crown alive until the eyes start to grow and send out new roots, and the old root that was planted decays and the plant lives and grows from the roots near the surface of the ground. This is the reason and necessity to keep the ground moist near the crown of the plant for the first two months so as to keep the new fibre roots from becoming dry which of course will die if not kept moist. Be sure and do not have the crown more than ½ inch below the surface of the soil as if they are they will only make a weak growth and in most cases will die after one or two attempts of growing. Winter Rhubarb may be planted successfully any time of the year, but for commercial plantings we recommend from February until October.

We feel confident that any one planting Rhubarb on a commercial basis will not be disappointed in their venture. We have given above, information that will enable you to judge for yourself as to whether or not you can succeed in making money growing rhubarb for profits. We are ready at all times and are willing to give you information on the growing and culture of rhubarb in a commercial way, as we have been in the business twenty years growing and experimenting with rhubarb, and you are assured of our sincere desire to advise with you.

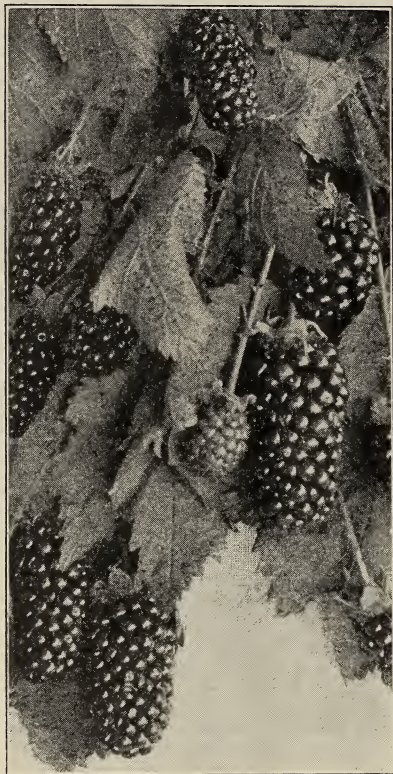
Mr. J. B. Wagner originated all the varieties of Winter Rhubarb grown commercially today, and in his 20 years experimenting work has tested every known sort from every part of the world where rhubarb is grown. In all about 250 varieties which has been used in hybridizing and crossings with results as set forth herein, this was accomplished largely through the efforts of our U. S. Agricultural Department at Washington, D. C., who, as well as our State Agricultural and Horticultural Organizations generally recognize Mr. J. B. Wagner as the best authority on Rhubarb in the world today.

We have endeavored in above treatise to answer all of the leading questions commonly asked by intending purchasers. In case there is any further information regarding soil or other conditions desired on the subject, write us and we will be pleased to answer any direct queries not herein covered. We carry one of the largest assortments of berry and small fruit plants to be found in the State. Kindly give same careful attention and submit a list of your wants.

The Berry Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

THE THORNLESS BLACKBERRIES. Are of recent introduction. They are all more than anyone has claimed for them. Inasmuch as the name properly implies "Thornless" there is no difficulty in picking the fruit. The fruit can be picked a great deal easier than other berries of the common sorts as they are minus thorns that hinder a great deal in picking of the fruit. There is no other berry more desirable for commercial planting than the thornless berries. They are easier to handle in many ways. We advise the planting of both the thornless sorts for commercial plantings or for home use. The fruit commands the highest prices of any berry known and always will. We have plants enough to supply those who contemplate planting in a commercial way. Set plants about five feet apart in rows about 8 feet.

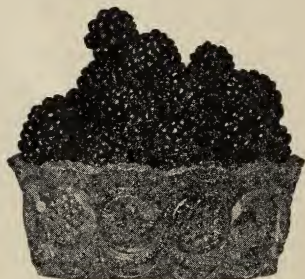


Cory Thornless

Corys Thornless Mammoth. The foliage and habit of growth are identical with the mammoth. Should be trellised for best results. The fruit is of immense size, long and in every respect resembles the Mammoth, for which it is often mistaken, but the fruit averages larger and has a better flavor, having a distinct, Black Cap Raspberry flavor. Hardy anywhere, very small seeds, excellent for table and canning, jelly or jam. A flavor all its own and simply superb, served in many ways. A good shipper and market berry. Each 20c, dozen \$1.50, hundred \$12.00, thousand \$90.00.

Burbank Thornless. The berry that has come to stay. Filling a long felt want in berry culture. They are bound to take the place of all the thorny berries now grown for market, canning and home use. It has been said that Burbank Thornless Blackberries do not bear, this may be true. The reason of this is because they are not taken care of as they should be after planting. Read instructions for trimming and care on page 10.

Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, hundred \$10.00, thousand \$75.00.



Burbank Thornless

Standard Varieties

Mammoth Blackberry. Early, is practically gone when the Crandall and Lawton begin to ripen. Fruit of the largest size, very long and black. In most sections a good cropper, vines trailing like the Thornless and Logan. Should be trellised. Flavor suggests to some a sweet Mulberry taste. Not very popular with the canneries, though good for all purposes except berry is rather soft for long distance shipping. Plant 5x7 feet. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, hundred \$6.00, thousand \$50.00.

Crandall Blackberry. Early, strong upright grower, no trellising needed. Heavy producer, fruit medium size, roundish, jet black and fine flavor. Ninety per cent of the Blackberries grown in Southern California for canning and market are Crandall. Plant 3x6 feet. Price same as Lawton.

Lawton Blackberry. Medium early, very similar to the Crandall in habit though canes grow stronger and not so weeping. A favorite in some sections. A good producer, fine fruit which is more of a long rather than a round nature. Plant 3x6 feet. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, hundred \$5.00, thousand \$40.00.

Himalaya Blackberry. Late, a long season cropper, begins to ripen with the last of the others. Does not die back after fruiting but continues to grow for many years like a grape vine. Should be trellised. An immense yielder after second year. Fruit produced in immense clusters over a long period. Very strong hooked thorns. Berry medium, round, fine flavor, jet black, good for canneries. The only dependable late blackberry except Burbank thornless, fruiting right up to frost. Plant 6x10 feet in rows the direction you irrigate. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, hundred \$5.00, thousand \$45.00.

Iceberg. (White Blackberry.) An amber colored blackberry, medium size, good but different flavor from other blackberries. A good table berry but its color prevents it from being a popular market variety. The habit and appearance of vine is similar to the Lawton. Very Prolific. Plant 4x6 feet. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

Crystal White (White Blackberry). Same as the Iceberg only berries are a whiter color, habits productiveness identical. Plant 4x6 feet. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

DEWBERRIES or TRAILING BLACKBERRIES

Each 10c, Dozen \$1.00, Hundred \$5.00, Thousand \$30.00.

The Dewberries are a member of the Blackberry family and the great majority are sold in our markets labeled Blackberries. Very few dealers or consumers can tell them apart. The Dewberries, like the Thornless and Logan, are trailers and need to be trellised to keep them from the ground.

Austin Dewberry. The earliest of all known Black, or Dewberries, very prolific and profitable in some soils and locations. (It is hard to tell just why but in other locations it is uncertain.) Hardy anywhere. Plant 3x5 feet.

Gardena Dewberry. Extra early, begins ripening ahead of the Mammoth and crop is gone by time standard sorts of Blackberries get plentiful. It is the heaviest yielder of any of the family. An immense cropper and very profitable, coming when blackberries are high priced. A fine flavor, good for table and other uses. The market growers plant this now to the exclusion of nearly all others for shipping early. Plant 3x5 feet.

Lucretia Dewberry. The only late dewberry worthy of planting. Comes in after the Gardena, about the time other berries are plentiful. Not so prolific as the Gardena. Plant 3x5 feet.



Mammoth Black

LOGANBERRIES

Loganberry. A cross between the Raspberry and the Blackberry. Fruit often one and a half inches long, dark red, a heavy yielder, flavor somewhat of both raspberry and blackberry. Quite tart unless very ripe. Unexcelled for table use, jam, jelly, canning or drying. It is being planted commercially on the coast now more extensively than any other sort. Trailing in habit like the Mammoth and should be planted and treated in the same manner. Begins ripening shortly after the Mammoth. Plant 5x6 feet. Tips, each 10c, dozen 75c, hundred \$5.00, thousand \$45.00. Transplant, each 15c, dozen \$1.00, hundred \$8.00, thousand \$75.00.

Phenominal Berry

Phenominal Berry. In every respect the same as the Logan except a trifle larger and has less acid. It is harder to propagate plants and it is claimed by some to be more profitable and prolific in certain sections than the Logan. It requires an expert to tell the fruit or plants from the Logan in most sections. Plant 5x6 feet. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50, hundred \$10.00, thousand \$75.00.

Note: We have often been asked for a thornless Logan and for this or that kind of a Logan, and we wish to say here that to our knowledge there is only one kind of Logan, and that is the one here listed and described.



Loganberry

RED RASPBERRIES

Each 10c, Dozen 75c, Hundred \$5.00, Thousand \$30.00 (except where noted).

A variety of berry that needs but little introduction. It is commercially known from coast to coast and from North to South, as a winner for home, table and commercial purposes, one can make no mistake in planting these varieties.

California Surprise. The earliest and most productive of any known Raspberry. In fact where climatic conditions will permit the fruit of this sort can be picked every month of the year. It produces our fall and Christmas berries in Southern California. It is common to see a mass of ripe fruit and blossom on the plant at the same time. Four-fifths of all the Raspberries grown in Southern California are the Surprise. Hardy in any section where it does not get below zero. Fruit medium size, good color and flavor unsurpassed. Introduced from our experimental grounds several years ago. We recommend it in preference to any other. Plant 3x6 feet.



Cuthbert Raspberry

Cuthbert. Red, medium to late. Has been the standard for over fifty years for comparison with others. It is no doubt the one your grandfather grew in his garden. Does extra well in some sections of the Pacific States, and poorly in others. Fruit large, firm and fine quality. Plant 3x6 feet.

St. Regis. Recent introduction, fruit a bright crimson, a long season cropper, early to quite late. Firm flesh, a good shipper. Plant a strong upright grower. A heavy bearer and profitable. Hardy anywhere. Plant 3x6 feet.

Superlative. Red, medium early, fine large red fruit, very hardy, vigorous grower, very prolific. Preferred to most others in the Northern coast sections where excessive rains occur. Plant 3x6 feet.

Ranere. An excellent overbearing red raspberry. A good variety for home planting as berries can be picked from early in season until the early frosts. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00, hundred \$7.00.

Golden Queen. It is almost identical with the Cuthbert except in color; it being beautiful yellow. Heavy producer, and of first class quality. It is beyond doubt one of the finest berries grown for flavor and for bearing qualities. It is not considered a commercial berry on account of its color. This variety, however, is a great favorite in many sections and through time will become one of the commercial varieties and will be grown extensively. Frankly, we must say we have never grown or tasted a berry of better flavor. Each 15c, dozen \$1.50.

Black Raspberries

Each 10c; doz. \$1; hundred \$6; thousand \$40.

Columbian Purple. One of the sweetest and best raspberries for table use or cooking. Is very similar to the general run of Black Raspberries, only being much sweeter and easier to grow.

Plum Farmer. A variety originating in the East, which is one of the most profitable market berries. The berries are thick meaty, with a bloom similar to the Gregg Black Cap. Berry large and very attractive, and excellent market berry. We recommend it for the market gardener in preference to any other under California conditions.

King of the Cliff. A good variety of Black Cap for home and commercial use. Is fast becoming a popular berry in this section.

Cumberland. A vigorous growing variety, very productive. Jet black fruit, somewhat longer in season than the Plum Farmer. A popular variety in some localities.

STRAWBERRIES

Each 5c, Dozen 35c, Hundred \$1.50, Thousand \$8.50 (except where noted).

This is a universal favorite of small fruits and every year sees dozens of so-called new varieties offered. Some are good in one section and others in another. None do equally well everywhere. We only describe ones that have proven well with us and generally speaking do very well in most all sections of the West, and which we can supply in large quantities. We also list a few others we can supply in a limited quantity. Where irrigation is practiced they should be planted about 1x2 feet.

Klondike. Perfect, very vigorous grower, hardy anywhere, rust proof. Fruit large, uniform, blood-red, juicy and of delicious flavor. Stands drought well. A favorite with market growers and the canneries both East and West.

Brandywine. Perfect, large roundish conical, bright red, firm and rich flavor, medium to late. Succeeds better and is planted more universally in every State in the Union than any other sort for market and canning, except the Klondike. Its size and color attracts every one.

Excelsior. Perfect, two-season cropper, extra early and late crops. The most prolific and heaviest yielder on the coast. The early crop consists of an immense load of fine medium-sized fruit, before other sorts begin to ripen. The late crop comes on fully as heavy after the common sorts are gathered. The late crop is of a round nature, somewhat tart and smaller than the first crop. An all round desirable and profitable berry for home use or market. Is about as near ever-bearing as any berry can be in California except Progressive.

Progressive. The most vigorous growing plant of all the Everbearing Strawberries. It is a seedling of Pan-American crossed with Senator Dunlap. The plants and fruit both closely resemble Dunlap in most respects. The berries are produced in great abundance and are of fine flavor. It varies in flavor much depending upon conditions of soil and climate. It is a good variety to be grown for home and commercial use. Each 10c, dozen 75c, hundred \$3.00, thousand \$20.00.

Carolina. A new strawberry for California. This variety is far superior to all other varieties. It is earlier, bearing continuously throughout the summer months, heavy foliage which protects the fruit and the roots of the plant from the sun, has strong growing qualities. Plants set out will bear a full crop of berries eight to twelve weeks after planting something that cannot be said of other varieties. We advise planting this variety where quick returns are wanted, either for home or commercial use. Each 10c, dozen 50c, hundred \$2.00, thousand, \$15.00.

We can also supply you with the following: Marshall Magoon, A-1 and Banner at prices same as Carolina.

We can supply the Etter varieties of Strawberries direct from the originator at prices same as Carolina.



Carolina Strawberry

GOOSEBERRIES

Each 25c, Dozen \$1.75, Hundred \$10.00.
Thousand \$75.00.

Oregon Champion. Very large, brownish red, very sweet, one of the best for table and market. Strong grower, heavy bearer. Plant 3x5 feet.

Downing. Yellowish green, extra large, strong grower, prolific bearer. Plant 3x5 feet.

Houghton. An enormously productive, reliable old sort. One of the most profitable wherever grown. Vigorous, slender spreading growth. Fruit hangs so thick on the under side of the branches that they can be stripped



Houghton Gooseberry

off by the hands full. We consider it the most profitable of all gooseberries. Fruit a good size, smooth, pale red, or purple when ripe, and quality unsurpassed. More money has been made from growing this sort than all others combined. Plant 3x5 feet. The Houghton is the only variety that we can recommend to withstand our hot interior valley section.

CURRANTS

Each 25c, Dozen \$1.75, Hundred \$10.00,
Thousand \$75.00.

Perfection. Red, of recent introduction. Everything good that can be said of a currant seems to apply to the Perfection. Plant 3x4 feet.

Fay's Prolific. One of the old standards which is hard to beat. It seems to produce immense crops of fine fruit in any section where currants can be grown. Very profitable.

Cherry. Red, fine large fruit. One of the best.

Wilder. This is a very vigorous, upright growing bush. Unusually hardy and productive. Fruit is large, and grows in fine large clusters. Bright red in color, and of excellent quality. Will do fine on most any kind of soil. Experimental stations speak very highly of the Wilder. In size equal to Fay's, larger bunches, better quality. We consider this the very best of all currants as a cropper and money maker.

White Grape. Very large, yellowish, sweet, of fine flavor, suitable for table use. Of excellent quality, best of the White sorts.

Lee's Prolific. Black; this is the leading variety of the Black sorts. Very prolific, bearer of large bunches. Fruit vastly superior to most other black sorts.

Black Booskoop Giant. Decidedly larger and harder than any other Black variety.



Himalaya Blackberry 3 years old

HIMALAYA AND BURBANK. Train and handle very much the same as eastern grapes. Trellis on 2 wires 4 and 6 feet from ground, 4 shoots—2 to each wire—cut back to 8 feet till 3rd year then allow to grow to 16 feet. Hold at that, in Fall cut off all laterals to within 3 in. of the wire. Do this every year—it gives 4 good vines on each wire, plenty and not too many for heavy yield. Allow no suckers of any sort to come from base after 4 good ones are established. Every fourth year remove the old canes after harvest and replace with new ones which have been allowed to grow and trail on ground during summer. Easier and better way probably train all of vines one way—two to a wire from each plant until next plant is reached then 4 to a wire—cut back every Fall so no canes will be over 16 feet long where planted 8 feet apart in rows.

RASPBERRY CULTURE. Raspberries should be planted in rows five feet apart and three feet apart in the rows. As soon as the new shoots grow to about 20 inches the ends should be pinched back which has a tendency to force side buds. On all old patches of berries, cut all the old canes that have fruited during the season and burn them. After you have cut out the old wood go over the patch and cut out all or any diseased wood that may appear in the patch; this also applies to any broken wood.

LOGAN—PHENOMINAL—MAMMOTH—CORY. Same as above only use one wire 4-5 ft. from the ground and remove old wood every year, replace with new growth that was allowed to trail on ground while crop was maturing—remove old as soon as crop is off and train young on wire. Cut ends off new wood soon as it reaches half way to next plant (if set 6 ft. part) they will make several laterals at this point which may reach the ground during Fall or Winter. Cut these laterals back to within about 12-18 ins. of the wire or there will be too much vine to produce a good crop or big berries.

CRANDALL, LAWTON, AND SIMILAR SORTS. Do not trim first year, but train growth lengthways of row. Just as first crop begins to ripen, not before cut all new wood off close to bearing wood—after crop is gathered take hedge shears and trim off old wood on sides of row (leaving center old canes to act as support to next year's crop). One man can prune an acre a day. When young growth gets long enough just throw it back across top of row, making a mass of the finest possible bearing wood. Treated this way one will get one-half more berries with one quarter the labor commonly used. Every fourth or fifth year cut everything off young and old to within 2 ft. of ground immediately after the fruit is off—you will be astonished at the immense crop the following year, besides you can plow and level your ground and irrigate, fertilize, etc., to the best advantage—a field treated thus is good for 20 years where properly tilled and fertilized.

DEWBERRIES. Should not be trimmed until just before the first crop is ready to gather, then cut off all new wood so you can gather the crop easily, same as with common Blackberries. Leave old stubs in and train new growth on top of same—keep it matted so row is not over 1 to 2 ft. wide at most and let vines grow as long as they wish but train them lengthwise of row.

The above is the cheapest and easiest method of handling Dewberries and Standard Blackberries. Not one-half the expense and labor, besides in most cases heavier yields and better fruit is obtained.

Every 4th-5th year cut everything off close to ground immediately after crop is off. You will have abundant new growth for a bumper crop next year.

Never use wires or trellis for standard Blackberries or Dewberries. Let old wood act as support.

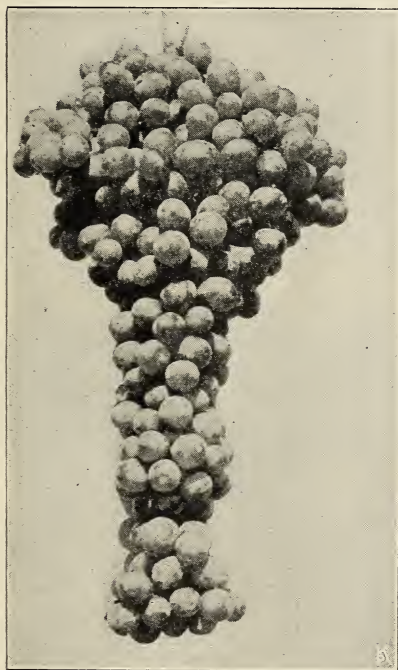
Grapes

Each 20c, Dozen \$1.50, Hundred \$6.50 Thousand \$45.00.

Malaga. Very large bunches, often weighing 10 pounds; fruits very large oval, yellowish green. A good shipping variety, commanding a high price in the eastern markets. The vine is a strong grower and very productive.

Muscat. Oblong, light transparent yellow with heavy bloom that gives an attractive finish when dried. The growth is bushy and the grapes are in large, loose clusters, and are very rich and sweet. The most important raisin grape in California.

Thompson Seedless. Small yellow berries in large bunches. Entirely seedless. A strong grower and heavy producer. The finest seedless raisin grape, and also a splendid shipping variety. Grown extensively in most sections of California.



Thompson Seedless

Emperor. A large, purple, oval berry in large loose bunches. A vigorous grower and good shipping variety for San Joaquin and other interior valleys.

Tokay. Flaming Tokay. Large, red berries in large bunches, heavy bloom. Tokays are crisp, sweet and delicious, a vigorous grower and a leading shipping variety.

Black Hamburg. A fine tender table grape, producing large compact bunches. Berries coral black when fully ripe, very large and oblong in shape. A great favorite for table and market September.

Black Morocco. Berries very large oval, purplish black when ripe; flesh firm, sweet and crisp, bunches medium to large; compact, you can generally get a good picking of this variety of a little smaller grape than the first picking to market for Christmas. This is an excellent late shipping grape. October.

Cornichon. Long, loose bunches; fruits oval, tapering at both ends; flesh firm and of fine flavor; ripens late and is a splendid sort for shipping.

WINE VARIETIES

Each 20c, Dozen \$1.50, Hundred \$6.50.

Mission. This is the grape introduced in the early mission days and is widely distributed, thriving in most every section of California. Medium size, dark blackish purple. Very sweet and delicious.

Zinfandel. Large, dark purple grapes in large compact bunches. Has heavy bloom. Thrives under any average condition. This was one of the leading claret grapes of California.

Mataro. Is somewhat similar to the Mission Grape and is very popular; is also one of the finest and best shipping grapes known.

EASTERN GRAPES

Each 25c, Dozen \$2.00, Hundred \$15.00, Thousand \$125.00.

Concord. The best known and most popular of all grapes. Best for table, wine and market; succeeds over a great extent of country. Ripens in September.

Catawba. Well known as the great wine grape of Ohio, Kentucky, etc. Bunches large and loose; berries large, of a coppery red color, becoming purplish when well ripened; two weeks later than Concord.

Delaware. Still holds its own as one of the finest grapes. Bunches small, compact, shouldered; berries rather small; round; skin thin, light red; flesh very juicy, without any hard pulp, with an exceedingly sweet, spicy and delicious flavor. Vine moderately vigorous; hardy and productive.

Niagara. This white grape is justly regarded as one of the very best known; very fine quality for a table grape; very prolific, hardy and of fine flavor. Fruit keeps well if carefully handled; one of our favorite sorts.

Worden. A seedling from the Concord, which it greatly resembles in color and appearance. It is, however, several days earlier; much more delicious and melting and has a flavor that is equaled by no other grape grown. Berries and clusters are very large and compact; vine is fully as hardy as the Concord and more productive. It is a sure bearer.

Campbell Early. A handsome early black grape of immense size. It is of the Concord type, but larger bunch and berry. About two weeks earlier and of better quality. The vine is productive, vigorous and hardy with thick, heavy, mildew-resisting foliage. Its planting is on the increase. Some claim it superior to Moore Early.

Moore Early. A most profitable grape largely planted everywhere. Similar to Concord in appearance and quality, but two weeks earlier. Vine healthy, hardy and succeeds wherever Concord grows. No variety will pay better returns. A good shipper.

The Small Fruits

GUAVAS

It is the last fruit we have in the fall after all other fruits are gone. Cannot be grown successfully where it is too cold for oranges unless protected. It is a pity it is so, as the Guava is a universal favorite, and unsurpassed for eating raw, cooked, or in jelly or jam. It also makes a beautiful evergreen hedge, set 2 to 3 feet apart. It fruits heavy and young.

Strawberry Guava, (red) round. Deep claret color, strawberry flavor. A low growing bush. Never trim or try to train its habit of growth. You cannot make a tree of it and get good fruit. 18"-24" in cans, 50c each. Small in pots, 25c each.

Strawish Guava, (yellow), same in every respect as the red, except the fruit averages much larger and is a beautiful golden yellow, is not so acid as the red strawberry guava; to our mind it is much finer fruit in every respect. We have never seen a person eat one who did not enthuse about it. 12"-18" in pots, 35c each.

Feijoa (Pineapple Guava), absolutely one of the finest fruits on earth. Really indescribable. Eat a ripe one and you will eat more if you can buy or raise them. The tree is more of an upright grower than the Strawberry Guava but not as much so as the Lemon. Don't trim it the first few years as the lower limbs are the early fruiters. The plant is quite hardy and has stood zero weather out doors. It ripens late in the fall the same as the others. The fruit is a greenish yellow when ripe and frequently as large as a hen egg. They are now grown in large acreages near Los Angeles. The fruit is unsurpassed raw or served as berries or other fruit. The flavor seems to be a mingling of the pineapple, raspberry, and banana. In eating it one is reminded of the old easter May apple or May pop. It is a fine ornamental as well. Its bright glossy green leaves remain on the

plant all the year. The blossom is very pretty showing pure white beneath and purple above. Well worthy a place for flower alone. Plant a few and have them for show and value. To our mind no fruit in existence except the Cherimoya and Paw Paw can compare with it in flavor. 12-18" in pots, 25c each. 18-24" in pots, 35c each. 3-4 ft. in cans, 75c each. 4 ft. and up in cans, \$1.00. A few budded tress in cans, \$1.50 each.



Cherimoya

Cherimoya

Cherimoya (Custard Apple). Stands about as much cold as the orange and makes a large spreading drooping tree. Never sheds its foliage unless frozen. Evergreen in some sections. The fruit often weighs 1½ pounds. The flesh is more the consistency of ice cream and has a delicious indescribable flavor all its own. Stock very scarce, write for prices.

Mulberries

Russian. Very hardy, vigorous grower, valuable for feeding silkworms, fruit of small size and varies in color from white to black. Largely planted for windbreaks, also in chicken corals for shade. The fruit being fine for the chickens. 3-4 ft. 50c, 5-6 ft. 75c each.

Noir de Spain. Called by some the Logan Mulberry as the berries resemble same in every respect, color and flavor, very tart and is excellent for making jams and jellies. 3-4 ft. 75c, 5-6 ft. \$1.25 each.

The Yang Tao

Yang Tao (Japanese Gooseberry), as pretty an ornamental as one could wish. Exceptionally large pale green leaves, a rampant grower, semi-climber and strong upright habit, especially if staked for a couple of years. As a cover for a summer house it is hard to equal. When it gets 3 to 5 years old it begins to fruit, bearing good crops of fruit about the size of apricots covered with a hairy fuzz. The fruit in general makeup and flavor resembles a Gooseberry. Pies or sauces made from this can scarcely be told from the gooseberry. Hardy on the coast anywhere. It is desirable for both fruit and ornament. Write for prices.



Strawberry Guava

Citrus and Tropical Fruits

There is nothing more attractive in the home orchard than a planting of Citrus and Tropical Fruits. Being of economic as well as ornamental value and an essential to any California home. They may be grown in almost all sections of California where the winter temperature does not go below 18 degrees.

Oranges and Lemons

Washington Navel Orange (seedless). Easily heads the list of California oranges, and by reason of its superiority, is largely responsible for California's world-wide citrus fame. The tree is a thrifty grower, making a well rounded, uniform top, and is a prolific bearer. The fruit is large, flesh meaty, tender, sweet and highly flavored. Peel smooth and tough making it an ideal shipper. Ripens November to March. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ \$1.75 each, $\frac{3}{4}$ up \$2.00 each.

Valencia. The only variety that shares the popularity of the Washington Navel. As the Navel season closes the Valencia season begins and continues through the summer and fall months. Tree strong vigorous grower, very prolific, fruit medium size, oblong, firm and heavy, few seeds. Having no competitor when it reaches the market commands good price. Ripens April to October. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ \$1.75 each, $\frac{3}{4}$ up \$2.00 each.

Eureka. The leading commercial lemon. Fruit uniform and of medium size, rind of fine texture and color, rich in juice, quality the highest. $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ \$1.75 each, $\frac{3}{4}$ up \$2.00 each.

Marsh Seedless Pomelo. Fruit of good size and practically seedless. Juice abundant and of exceptionally fine flavor, rich and piquant, rind thin and lemon yellow in color. Tree a vigorous and compact grower and good bearer. Owing to its superior qualities, this variety is replacing all others. March to October. $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ \$2.00, $\frac{3}{4}$ up \$2.25 each.



Washington Navel Orange

Avocados

Wagners Seedling. Fruit the true Mexican type, skin is thin, dark glossy purple when ripe. It has a small sized seed that fits tight in the cavity. Flesh yellow and has a rich flavor. Ripens September and October, a recommended variety. In cans and pots, 25c to \$1.00 each.

Fuerte. Fruit pear shaped dull and green in color, matures at an exceptionally good time. Samples of the fruit analyzed as high as 30% fat or oil being one of the highest yet tested. Together with all its other good qualities it ranks as one of the best. Fruit from ten to sixteen ounces. Ripens January to March. 3-4 ft. \$4.50 each, 4-5 ft. \$6.50 each.

Lyon. Pyriform shape, skin moderately thick and somewhat rough, dark green in color with numerous small yellowish or russett spots. Flesh a deep cream tinged and green toward the skin has a rich pleasant flavor, medium size seed fitting tight in cavity. Ripens April to August. 3-4 ft. \$4.50 each, 4-5 ft. \$6.50 each.

Pueblo. The true Mexican type, skin quite thin and a beautiful dark glossy purple when ripe. It is the smallest of the recommended varieties, weighing from six to fourteen ounces with a medium-sized seed which fits tightly in the cavity. The flesh is yellow, smooth and of a rich flavor. At a period of eight months from blossom to maturity of the fruit is the shortest of any of the recommended varieties. We recommend very highly for family use. Ripens in December and January. 3-4 ft. \$4.50 each, 4-5 ft. \$6.50 each.



Wagner Seedling Avocado

LOQUATS

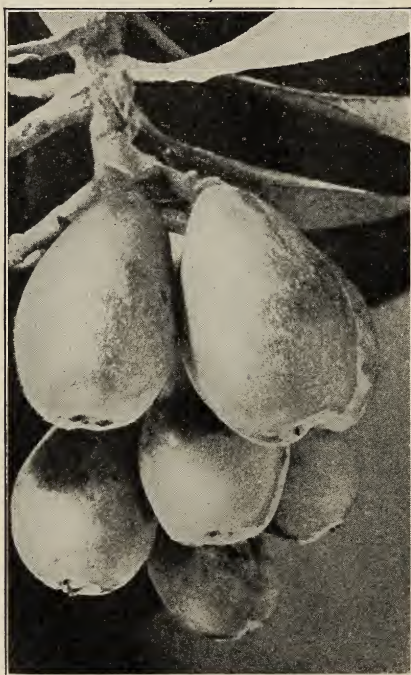
The very first fruit to ripen in spring. Fruit in clusters of 10 to 20 very sweet and aromatic. No better jelly or canned fruit known. Very prolific. Fruit often the size of a hen egg, about one-third of its seed. Very hardy in zero weather, it is one of the prettiest evergreen foliaged trees in existence. Leaves are of a glossy dark green, often being four inches wide and 10 to 12 inches long. At a distance the tree can easily be mistaken for a rubber or magnolia tree. This variety of fruit is a favorite wherever grown.

We list below four varieties of loquats, 2 yellow and 2 white varieties, and you can make no mistake in planting commercially any of the 4 varieties but we highly recommend the Wagners Yellow Pear as being the peer of all others.

Pineapple (originated by Mr. C. P. Taft). A white variety, round, has been proven a good variety, sweet and juicy. 2-3 ft., 75c each. 4 and up, \$1.00 each. In cans.

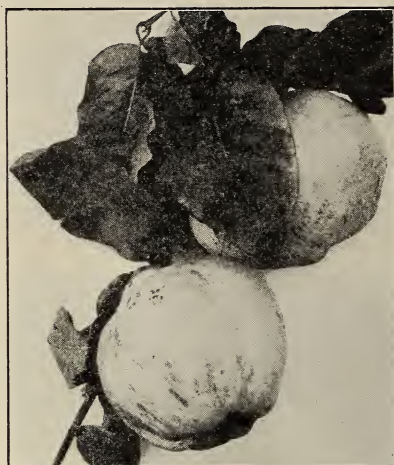
Blush (originated by Mr. C. P. Taft). White variety, long, a good variety and good bearer. Sweet and juicy. In cans 2-3 ft., 75c each. 4 ft. up, \$1.00 each.

WAGNER'S YELLOW PEAR (originated by Mr. J. B. Wagner). Looks like a medium sized yellow pear. Lucious and sweet, produces the largest fruit and the smallest amount of seed than any sort on the market today. The Champaign has had the lead on the market the past three or four years, but there is no comparison between the yellow pear and the Champaign today. **THE WAGNER'S YELLOW PEAR** is far superior in every way, both in bearing qualities and hardiness. It is the best for market and home use, and especially for making preserves and jellies. No mistake can be made in the planting of this variety commercially as good profits can be realized. In cans 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each. 4 ft. and up, \$1.25 each.



Wagner's Yellow Pear Loquat

WAGNER'S YELLOW QUINCE. Originated by Mr. J. B. Wagner, as the name implies, the shape is the same as a quince and can be readily mistaken for a quince. Has light tart and is extra large, is one of the best for jellies, and for commercial markets and is a heavy producer. An excellent combination in planting the two varieties originated by our Mr. Wagner. You will make no mistake in that respect as both varieties have proven their merits. In cans 2-3 ft., \$1.00 each. 4- ft. and up, \$1.25 each.



Smyrna Quince

QUINCE

4-6 ft., 75c.

The Quince is becoming more popular each year as new uses are found for it. There is no fruit that can equal it as a filler for salads after being preserved, having a piquancy in taste that is as unusual as it is delightful.

Orange. Large, golden yellow, firm, tender flesh, excellent flavor, strong and thrifty grower, best for preserves.

Pineapple. One of Luther Burbank's introductions. Of large size, smooth and round. It may be eaten as an apple after being thoroughly ripened and will keep indefinitely.

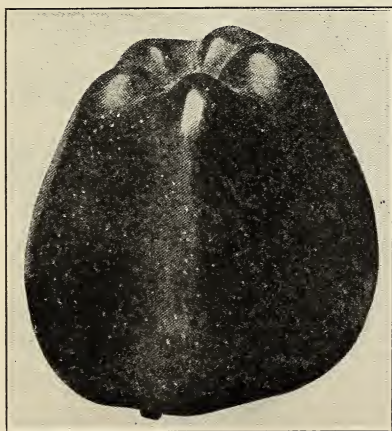
Smyrna. The fruit of this superb variety is very large and of a lively, lemon yellow color, tender and delicious when cooked.



Deciduous Fruits

APPLES

Delicious. A large apple with a surface almost covered with a brilliant dark red blending to golden yellow at the blossoms end. The tree is hardy, healthy and vigorous grower and bears regular annual crops. The flesh is fine grained, crisp and melting, juicy delightfully aromatic, moderately sub-acid to give a pleasing flavor. Quality very good to best, and has good keeping qualities. This variety is planted commercially where apples are the main crop. November to April.



Delicious Apple

Grimes Golden. Fruit medium to large, color clear deep yellow with scattering yellow or russet dots. Flesh yellow, firm, tender and crisp. Excellent for dessert or culinary purposes. One of the best pure yellow winter apples. Season November to February.

Jonathan. Fruit of medium size, rarely large, color pale yellow, overlaid with red, striped with carmine. When well colored always completely covered with red, which deepens to purplish on the sunny side. Flesh white or sometimes with a tinge of red, firm, crisp, tender, juicy, sprightly sub-acid. One of the most desirable varieties for the fancy trade at the Holiday season. Reliable biennial cropper, and comes into bearing when young. Season November to January.

Red Astrachan. Early summer. A beautiful early Russian apple, light and dark red striped and splashed with a bluish bloom.

N. W. Greening. Fruit medium to large; pretty uniform in size and shape. The skin is tough sometimes waxy, slightly roughened by the russet dots, deep rich yellow. The flesh is tinged with yellow, firm, moderately fine, crisp, rather tender, juicy. Sprightly sub-acid quality good to best. Season November to January. When in cold storage can be held until June.

Red June. Uniform in size and shape, deep red over yellow, tender, brisk, sub-acid, a pretty reliable bearer and usually yields good crops. Comes into bearing early. Season late July to early winter.

White Winter Pearmain. Large roundish, pale yellow skin with slight blush, many minute brown dots. Flesh yellowish, tender, crisp, and juicy.

Winesap. Fruit medium, uniform size and shape. Skin smooth, glossy, bright deep red. Flesh tinged with yellow, very firm, rather coarse, moderately crisp, very juicy. This is one of the most popular sorts in America. Season December to May.

Winter Banana. Fruit large, skin moderately thick, waxy, bright pale yellow and occasionally red cheek. Flesh whitish tinged with pale yellow, tender, juicy, sub-acid apples.

Yellow Bellflower. Fruit variable, small to large or very large. Skin smooth, bright pale lemon yellow, varying to white in shade and often brownish red in the sun, dots whitish or russet. This is one of the best varieties grown in California for home and commercial purposes.

Yellow Newtown Pippin. Smooth greenish yellow skin with brownish red cheek. Medium sized, crisp, juicy and aromatic. Good keeper. Planted extensively, being a standard shipping variety as well as family orchard favorite. December to May.

4-6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00, all varieties. Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00, all varieties.

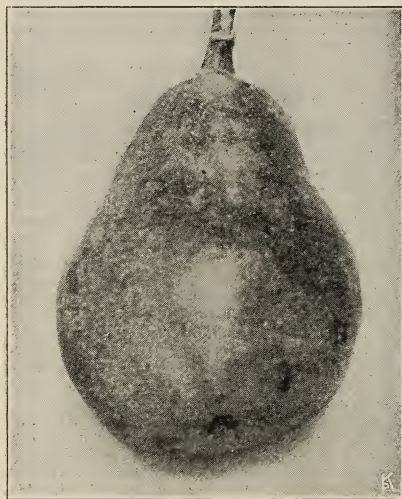
Crab Apples

Transcendent. Large golden yellow with red cheek, slightly ribbed and flattened at ends. Fine flavored, hardy and productive, makes good cider.

Hyslop. Fruit medium. Color, yellow round- ed with heavy shade of deep crimson, splashes of maroon with heavy blue bloom. Flesh fine, firm astringent. Bears abundantly in clusters. It is highly colored and commands average market prices. It is one of the most desirable for culinary purposes and for the market. Tree hardy and vigorous. September to October. 4-6 ft. 60c each, \$6.00 per dozen, \$45.00 per hundred, all varieties. Lighter grade, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen, all varieties.

PEARS

Bartlett. Large, bright yellow with red blush. The white, fine grained flesh and excellent quality makes Bartlett the leading commercial and home variety. A vigorous heavy producer that thrives under many varying conditions. Ripens August. 4-6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00. Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.



Bartlett Pear

Winter Nelis. Medium size, yellowish-green, dotted russet. Flesh fine grained, rich and sweet with a delicious aromatic flavor. Very productive and equally valuable for home or commercial orchards. November. In big demand during the holiday season. 4-6 ft. 60c each, \$6.00 per dozen, \$45.00 per hundred. Lighter grade, 50c each, \$5.00 per dozen.

PLUMS

Each 60c, dozen \$6.00, 100 \$45.00. Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

Burbank. Large red with lilac bloom; flesh deep yellow, very sweet. A strong, vigorous grower; often commences bearing when 2 years old.

Damson. Fruit small oval shaped. Skin purple. Flesh juicy, rather tart and very desirable for making jam. September.

Hale. A yellow plum, nearly round, flesh yellowish, one of the earliest plums grown in California.



Wickson Plum

Green Gage. Rather small, round, suture faint; surface green, becoming yellowish green, usually with reddish brown dots and network at base. Flesh pale green, melting, juicy, exceedingly sweet and rich and unequalled in flavor. Slow grower.

Kelsey. A very large, late, heart shaped plum. Skin mixed yellow and purplish color. Flesh yellow, very firm and clings somewhat to the pit which is small.

Santa Rosa. Fruit large and fine. When ripe a rich deep purple with amber flesh near the stone shading to deep crimson near the skin. Quality and beauty unsurpassed. Highly valued both for shipping and for home use. Early July.

Satsuma. Large, dark red, firm, solid, juicy and delicious flavor, very small pit. Ripe early August. A valuable shipping variety.

Wickson. Tree a hardy and upright grower. Fruit a deep maroon red, firm, a good keeper and excellent shipper, flesh dull yellow, meaty and good quality. Season September.

PRUNES

4-6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00. Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

French Prune. Medium size, egg shape, violet purple; very sweet and sugary; the most extensively planted for drying.

Italian Prune. A fine late prune, oval, purple; flesh juicy and delicious, parts from the stone; fine for drying.

APRICOTS

4-6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00.
Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

Blenheim. Fruit large and oval, orange color. Flesh deep yellow, rich and juicy. A great favorite in the Santa Clara Valley, where it is said to surpass the Royal in bearing qualities. Excellent for canning and drying. Season middle June.

Early Golden. Small, surface wholly pale orange; flesh orange, moderately juicy, sweet, good. Hardy, very productive, profitable for market.

Royal. Medium to large fruit depending upon the thinning out. Oval type, slightly compressed. Skin yellow, shading to orange on sunny side with faint red tinge. Flesh pale orange, firm, juicy and delicious. A standard shipping, drying and canning variety.



Royal Apricot

PEACHES

6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00. Lighter grade, each 50c, dozen \$5.00.

Strawberry. Extremely early peach, a good variety of the earliest market, white flesh.

Triumph. (Very early yellow freestone.) Orange red, flesh yellow, stained red, juicy and fairly good.

Briggs Red May. Fruit large to medium, white skin with rich red cheek, partially free, a good early variety.

Sneed. Medium sized fruit, white flesh. Strong grower. A good peach for home use. Extra early to ripen. Freestone.

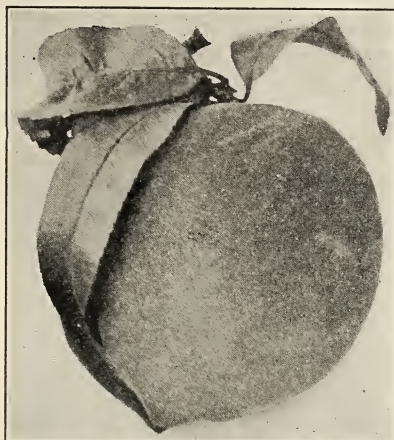
Alexander. An early peach of good quality medium size, skin greenish-white covered with rich red, flesh mellow, juicy and sweet.

Early St. John. Medium sized peach, roundish orange yellow, with deep red cheek, juicy sweet, highly flavored. Freestone.

Early Imperial. A heavy grower, fruit large with small pit, skin yellow heavily shaded with dark red. Flesh yellow and firm. Good early Freestone.

Early Crawford. A magnificent, large yellow peach of good quality. Tree vigorous and productive, although tender in fruit bud. Its fine size and beauty make it one of the most popular sorts. No other variety has been so extensively planted.

Elberta. Large, bright yellow with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet; a good bearer and strong grower; an excellent market variety. Late in July.

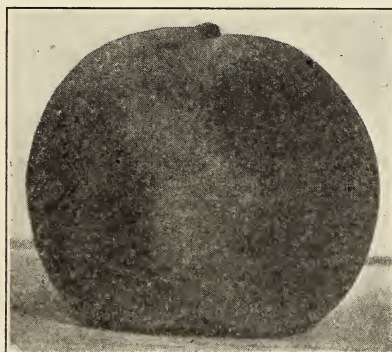


J. H. Hale Peach

J. H. Hale. Originated in the famous Hale orchards. Widely planted. About the size of Elberta. Ripens about five days earlier. Color yellow with deep carmine blush. Good shipper. A handsome peach. Fine variety for market.

Foster. Large, deep orange color, turning to red in the sun. Flesh is yellow, rich and juicy, of the finest quality. Very hardy and a good producer. Ripens ahead of Early Crawford which it resembles, but commercial planters are turning to Foster as being superior in every way.

Lovell. Large, round yellow, very uniform. Flesh yellow, firm and richly flavored. A splendid canning, shipping and drying variety. Tree good grower and productive. About ten days later than Muir.



Lovell Peach

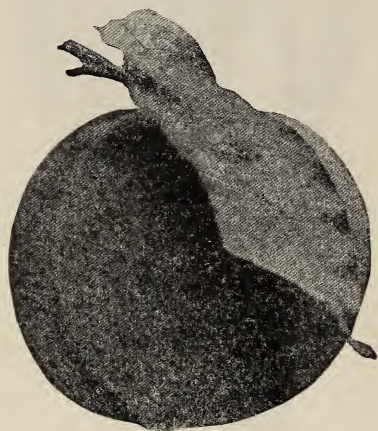
Lemon Cling. Fruit large, lemon shaped, red on sunny side, rather acid in flavor. One of the most popular of all the canning peaches. A heavy and regular bearer.

Orange Cling (Runyon's). Superior to the common Orange Cling, and not subject to mildew like the common sort. Fruit very large, yellow, with dark crimson cheek, rich, sugary and vinous flavor.

Crosby. Fruit medium size, roundish, slightly flattened; bright red cheek; flesh yellow. Tree unusually hardy.

Late Crawford. Large round with deeper coloring than Early Crawford. Flesh deep yellow. Excellent for canning.

Muir. Yellow freestone, of excellent quality, flesh yellow clear through; pit small, one of the most popular for canning and drying.



Phillips Cling Peach

Salway. Fruit large and roundish; deep yellow with a dull red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and rich; one of the very best late peaches.

Smock. A large peach, blush and mottled red, rich and good, an excellent late variety.

Picquet's Late. Large to very large, round sometimes a little flattened, yellow with red cheek. Yellow flesh, melting sweet, rich and fragrant. Freestone.

Levy Late Cling. (Henrietta.) Very Late Yellow. A large deep yellow peach with a shade of brownish yellow. It is hardy both in bud and tree and a good bearer. A good sort for the home orchard. Ripens 50 days after Elberta.

Phillips Cling. Medium Sort. This is a prime variety and well known as a standard of excellence among canning peaches. Fruit large, round with a slight blush on the sunny side. Flesh firm, yellow to the centre.

Heath Cling. Late Sort. Very large fruit, skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush, flesh greenish white, very tender and juicy, with most luscious flavor.

NECTARINES

4-6 ft., each 60c, dozen \$6.00, hundred \$45.00. Small trees, each 50c.

The nectarine is a most delicious fruit requiring the same culture as the peach from which it differs by having a smooth skin like a plum.

Boston. Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor. Free-tone, the leading yellow fleshed nectarine.

Stanwick. One of the leading varieties; large size, flesh white, tender and juicy and of delicious flavor, skin greenish white shaded with reddish purple in the sun. A prime table variety and especially recommended for family use.



Lambert Cherry

CHERRIES

4-6 ft., each 90c, dozen \$9.00, hundred \$80.00. Lighter grade, each 75c, dozen \$7.50.

Lambert. A very promising cherry of largest size. Flesh red, firm and of unsurpassed quality. Stands in the lead as a shipping variety. June.

Bing. One of the best black cherries in existence. It is large, firm and delicious, and a good shipper. Tree hardy and upright grower. Middle of June.

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow with bright red cheek; very firm; juicy and sweet; vigorous grower and very productive; one of the best. First of July.

Richmond. Medium size; dark red, melting, juicy, sprightly acid flavor. This is one of the most valuable and popular of the acid cherries, and is unsurpassed for cooking purposes. Tree a good grower, with roundish, spreading head, and is extremely productive. The most hardy of all varieties, uninjured by the coldest winters. Ripens through June.

English Morello. The best sour variety of cherry for Southern California. Medium to large, blackish red; rich acid; juicy and good, very productive. Tree a moderate grower.

Compass. Tree a good grower but a little straggly, limbs being small. Fruit small red. This variety is in a class by itself and is called either plum or cherry. It does well where other cherries fail and we strongly advise the planting it where other cherries fail to grow.

Royal Anne. A large cherry, white, with red cheek, a heavy bearer, and a variety that is being grown commercially in California for shipping East.

PERSIMMONS

4-6 ft., each \$1.50, dozen \$15.00, hundred \$100.00. 2-3 ft., each \$1.00, dozen \$8.00, hundred \$60.00.

Hachiya. Large, conical, bright red. Flesh yellow, of highest flavor. Finest for California planting.

Tane Nashi. Very large; light yellow, changing to red when fully matured; flesh yellow, seedless, very fine quality.



Wonderful Pomegranate

POMEGRANATES

Pomgranates. Double flowering. Red. White and variegated. The double flowering varieties are excellent for lawn planting with other shrubbery, blooms the largest part of the summer months, cannot be beaten for ornamental purposes. 50c each.

Wonderful. A recent introduction of great merit. Large, highly colored and attractive. Plum bright garnet. These qualities and the abundance of juice and excellent flavor make it as the superior variety. Valuable for shipping to Eastern markets. October. 3-4 ft. 50c, 4-6 ft. 75c each.

Large Fruited. Tested by the government. It is the largest fruiting variety grown at this time. Seeds are bright red and good taste, rind thin. A highly recommended variety. Price 75c to \$1.00.

FIGS

3-4 ft., each 50c, dozen \$5.00, hundred \$40.00.
4-6 ft., each 75c, dozen \$7.00, hundred \$60.00.

Mission, or California Black. This fig was introduced by the Mission Fathers when they colonized the Pacific Coast. There are trees now growing known to be over 100 years old, and 4 feet in diameter, producing annually unbelievable heavy crops of large luscious figs, the best of all black figs, served either fresh or cooked, canned or with sugar and cream. It is the only black fig that is dried commercially in California. Hardy and productive wherever the fig can be grown. Fifteen degrees above zero will not injure the tree when dormant. It is now grown where thought impossible a few years ago. The tree is a strong upright grower and sure cropper. Bears young.



Kadota Fig

Kadota. Sometimes sold as White Endrich, White Pacific, Verdoni, etc. The fruit is a good size, thin white skin and white reddish yellow pulp. Absolutely the sweetest and finest flavored fig known. So sugary that it is impossible for it to sour on the tree. Unsurpassed for cooking, canning, eating fresh or served in any manner. No sugar necessary even for preserving. Keeps fresh a long time on account of its sugar content. Tree a strong upright grower. The most prolific known fig. Ripens from earliest spring till frost. A fig sets for every leaf the tree produces, the new wood growth showing the young fig at base of each leaf before the leaf is fully open. Bears the first year in the nursery. Any one having the space suitable for a fig tree will have a thing of beauty and joy to all if they plant a Kadota.

Celeste. A small variety of amber color. Pulp reddish, slow grower, heavy cropper, good for home consumption, very sweet and fine for preserves.

Honey or Rose Blanche. Medium to large, roundish, long stalk, brown or white ground. Flesh bright red, is one of the best varieties grown today, and the sweetest; no mistake will be made in planting this variety as it is a heavy producer and suitable for table and commercial purposes. We recommend this in preference to all other black figs for table use.

The Nut Fruits

WALNUTS

Wagner's Giant Black. The best and quickest growing walnut for timber grown at this time. A tree in the nursery row six years after planting measured over two feet in diameter at the base. A representative of the Department of Agriculture from Washington, D. C., after seeing the tree said it was one of the most extraordinary growths of a walnut tree he had ever seen, this statement is one by itself and enough to convince any man to plant this tree for timber. A good feature of this hybrid is that the seeds will prove true to parentage when planted which is another good factor to its credit. The nuts resemble the English hard shell and have a sweet kernel, of course not as desirable as the English, but is excellent for culinary purposes.

Practical tests of the timber have demonstrated and beyond doubt the best of all walnut timber, being tough, close grained and of fine texture. It is highly recommended for roadside planting and shade planting. On account of it being a fast grower and will do well in any alluvium soil and needs little care after being established. If you contemplate the planting of ground for timber we advise the planting of **WAGNER'S GIANT BLACK** and you will not be disappointed in the returns. We have a booklet that gives more information as above about **WAGNER'S GIANT. WRITE FOR IT.** We have a few seedlings for sale and a supply of the seed at the following prices. 2-3 ft. 50c, 4 ft. 75c each. We can supply seed of the Wagner Giant Black Walnut, each 10c, dozen 75c, hundred \$4.00, thousand \$35.00.

California Black. A very scarce tree, not an exceedingly fast grower, but is exceedingly good for street and forest planting. Nuts medium size and sweet, not as highly prized of course as the soft shelled varieties.

Seiboldia. An excellent variety for shade planting, is a good grower and the leaves three feet long which makes it excellent for shade on a lawn. In fact, is one of the grandest shade trees in existence. Fruit is rather small and grows in large clusters sometimes as high as eight to a cluster.

English Soft Shell Seedlings. Grown from the pedigreed seed of the Santa Barbara, Eureka and Klondyke. 3-4 ft. 50c, 5ft up 75c each.

Eureka (Budded). Upright and vigorous grower, clean branches and open growth, slightly rough bark and not subject to sunburn, recommended as one of the best producers, especially in localities where there are late frosts, being a late bloomer and fruit ripens about ten days later than the average varieties, nuts large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per ten, \$140.00 per hundred. 3-4 ft. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten, \$90.00 per hundred.

Placentia (Budded). Commonly known as Placentia Perfection, still remains the most popular and profitable walnut grown in Southern California. Some other varieties do not start as early in spring and of course are less liable to damage of late frosts. This variety continues to bear heavy crops of large smooth nuts of uniform size and always find a waiting market. Kernel are full, white meat and are of excellent flavor and quality. 6-8 ft. \$1.50 each, \$15.00 per ten, \$140.00 per hundred. 3-4 ft. \$1.25 each, \$10.00 per ten, \$90.00 per hundred.

PECANS

Seedlings. We can supply soft shell pecan seedlings in quantities for large or small plantings. 35c each, \$3.00 per dozen.

Soft Shell Seedlings. Our experience has proved that very fine results are obtained from these trees, grown from selected seed off isolated trees in our own orchard, and we highly recommend them for California conditions as they are very hardy and produce constantly very heavy crops of a large delicious nut. We can supply in large or small quantities. Each 35c, dozen \$3.00.



I. X. L. Almond

ALMONDS

4-6 ft., each 50c, dozen \$5.00, hundred \$40.00.

I. X. L. Tree a sturdy, rather upright grower with large leaves; nuts large with, as a rule, single kernels, hulls easily, no machine being needed, nor is any bleaching needed, shell soft but perfect.

Nonpareil. First called extra. Of a weeping style and growth, smaller foliage than the I. X. L., but still forms a beautiful tree. An extraordinary heavy and regular bearer, with a very thin shell of the paper shell type.

Drake's Seedling. Nut medium size, roundish; shell medium soft; tree shaggy grower; blooms late; bears abundantly; a popular commercial sort.

Vegetable Plants

ARTICHOKE

French Green Globe. The standard of quality. Does not come true from seed. Resembles a rank growing thistle. The pods are cut before they bloom and are cooked and eaten like asparagus. Fine flavor and very profitable when grown for market. It is not a tuber like the Jerusalem Artichoke. 20c each, \$1.50 per dozen.

ASPARAGUS

Argenteuil. The favorite in the Paris markets, and exceedingly popular wherever grown in the United States. The stalks grow to an enormous size with tinge of purple, cooks tender, of delicious flavor. Dozen 35c, hundred \$1.50, thousand \$12.00.

Palmetto. Standard among the asparagus shippers of California is the Palmetto. This strain grows to mammoth proportions and very even in size, which makes it especially popular with shippers. The shoots are a light green, slightly tinted with pink, and are tender to an unusual length. No one will be disappointed with the productiveness and fine edible qualities of Palmetto Asparagus. Dozen 35c, hundred \$1.50, thousand \$12.00.

Washington. A new rust resistant variety, was bred up by the United States Bureau of Plant Industry co-operating with Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station, covering a period of fourteen years. This is a new and excellent variety of asparagus. Dozen 50c, hundred \$1.75, thousand \$12.00.

HORSE RADISH

Horse Radish. Maliner Kren. and American. Each 5c, hundred \$1.25, thousand \$10.00.

	Doz	100	Prices per 1000
Cabbage Plants	.20c	.75c	\$ 4.00
Cauliflower	.20c	\$1.00	4.00
Peppers	.30c	2.00	15.00
Tomatoes	.30c	1.50	10.00

Onion Sets—Can supply Onion Sets from July 1st to October 1st. Per lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50



Palmetto Asparagus

Vegetable Seeds

ARTICHOKESES

Culture. Sow any time except during hottest weather, when all seed beds require special care. Soil should be a free, moist loam and seeds should be planted an inch deep. Plant out when six inches high in rows four feet apart each way. Save offsets from best plants for new supply, as artichokes never come true from seed, some will prove inferior. When planting seedlings, reject those with spiniest leaves.

Large Green Globe. The favorite garden variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. \$4.00, 1 lb. \$12.00

Artichoke. Jerusalem (roots). The greatest hog food known. Can be grown with little cultivation, no harvesting being necessary. When roots are full grown turn the hogs into the field, and they will help themselves. 15c per lb., write for quantity prices.

ASPARAGUS

Culture. Soak seeds twenty-four hours before planting. Sow in February in beds broadcasted or in rows, covering about one inch. The following January transplant to rows three or four feet apart and a foot apart in the row, with at least six inches of soil over the roots. Light sandy soils are preferable.

Argenteuil. An excellent variety for the canner and early shipper. This variety is now more extensively grown by large planters and shippers because it is more prolific and stands shipping better. Also its purple tinge is attractive, and its excellent flavor puts it on an equal with the Palmetto for table use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50, postpaid.

Palmetto. A popular variety for the home garden or for shipping. The sprouts are green and their delicious flavor makes this variety the favorite for table use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25, postpaid.

BEANS

Culture. Beans for the home garden should be a continuous summer crop and sowings may be made from the middle of March to September. Plant two inches deep and two feet apart. Have drills one and one-half to two and one-half feet apart, according to variety. The average amount needed to plant an acre is fifty pounds.

Monstrous Bush Lima. Large in size. It should be planted 6 feet to give it a chance to develop properly. Good variety for commercial or market gardener. Pkt. 15c, ½ lb. 35c, 1 lb. 60c, 10 lb. \$5.50.

Improved Prolific Black Wax. In every respect first-class; pods round, a beautiful bright yellow color, very early and continues long in bearing; handsome and immensely productive. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 10 lb. 3.50.

Ventura Wonder Wax. This bean is of California origin, and a very valuable addition to the wax varieties. It is a stocky variety of bush, bearing large numbers of long flat, yellow podded beans, containing white seed, that have a fine flavor. Either used as a snapped bean or dried for winter use. We recommend this bean either for market or general gardening. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 10 lb. 3.50.

Pole or Running Beans

White or Kentucky Wonder. A very popular satisfactory type of the Kentucky Wonder Beans. Is a pole bean of tenderness that places it in the front rank of the bean family. Its productiveness is exceptional and for a market gardener has no equal. It is two weeks earlier than any other type of Kentucky bean. Its tenderness, crispness and color make it very desirable. The pods average from eight to ten inches in length and are of a deep green shade. The seeds when dry are of a snowy whiteness. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

White Creaseback. An extremely early pole bean, very prolific and an excellent shipper. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

BEETS Table Beets

Culture. This is one of few vegetables that can be grown the year round. Seed planted at intervals of three weeks will keep beets coming in rotation. The seed should be sown in drills 15 inches apart and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep, and covered by hand unless following field culture. (The use of a rake for this purpose disturbs the seed and often draws the seed out of the ground. The result will be an irregular row.) Thin out then to 9 inches apart in the row.

Crosby's Egyptian. Among all the table beets there is probably no other which has been so often featured by seed houses, where a first class stock of seeds can be obtained. Many experienced growers say "Crosby's Egyptian is the only beet worth planting."

Crosby's Egyptian is a medium sized beet, very early and of small top. It grows smooth and the deep crimson flesh is sweet and tender. Price, pkt. 10c, ounce 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

Detroit Dark Red. One of the best beets for either market or home garden. Very rich in color, being a dark red. We recommend this as especially desirable to plant for Market Gardeners on account of its attractive appearance. The root is of medium size; globular or nearly round, very smooth and of a dark color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

CABBAGE

Culture. The secret of growing hardy plants is to thoroughly prepare the soil in the plant bed. Plow the soil to a depth of eight or ten inches, pulverize well. Sow in drills not too freely, about one-half inch deep, press the soil firmly over the seed; this is important. In about six weeks transplant in rows three feet apart, eighteen inches for large-heading varieties. Keep the crop well watered and cultivated for when the growth is checked the seed head matures and bursts forth as soon as moisture is again applied. This accounts for much cabbage going to seed. Early varieties mature about three and one-half months after transplanting, late varieties in about five months.

Should there be a cold spell when the thermometer lingers below 25 degrees, just at the time the cabbage begins to head, you may expect twenty-five per cent of your crop to shoot to seed.

For Aphis. Spray with Black Leaf 40.

Cannon Ball Cabbage. This is an early variety of the round-headed type, producing a very heavy crop. For uniformity of head, solid, compact nature, and excellent quality it is unsurpassed. The meat is tender, the very few outer leaves make it a variety in great demand. It can be placed on the market as early as any other Cabbage, thus finding an exceptionally good market, invariably. We recommend this variety highly. Prices: Pkt. 10c, oz. 35c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$3.50.



Cannon Ball Cabbage

Early Flat Dutch. Very hardy, handsome, very solid, of fine quality, and is one of the best keepers. It is particularly desirable for distant shipping or for late spring use. Compact growing, with long stems and exceedingly hardy in resisting cold and dry weather. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, lb. \$5.00.

We can supply cabbage plants in season. See Page 21.

CARROTS

Culture. Sow any time in deep, loose soil, preferably sandy loam about one-half inch deep, in rows eighteen inches apart and thin to three inches apart. Water freely at all times. The carrot is one of the most wholesome and nutritious of our garden roots. For feeding stock, especially horses and milch cows, the carrot cannot be surpassed, and it should be more largely grown by farmers for this purpose. One ounce of seed will sow about 150 feet of row. Four pounds to the acre.

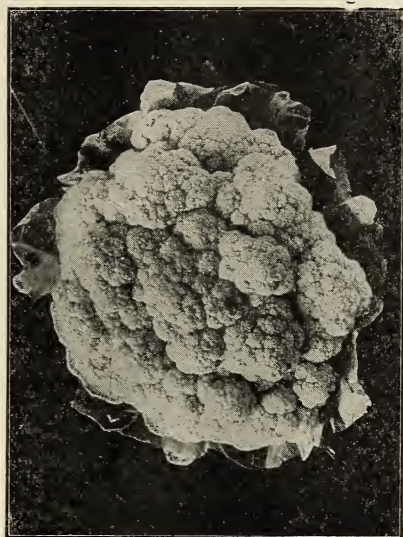
Improved Danvers Half Long. A first class carrot for all soils; in form, midway between Long Orange and Short Horn. Of a rich, dark orange color, very smooth and handsome. 20 to 30 tons per acre is not an unusual crop. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

Improved Long Orange. A well known standard variety; roots long, thickest near the crown, tapering regularly to a point, color deep orange. Suitable for market gardeners and for planting commercially. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, 1 lb. \$1.25.

CAULIFLOWER

Culture Prepare the seed-bed carefully, using only rich and thoroughly pulverized soil. Broadcast the seed in the seed-bed prepared, sowing the early varieties from May 15th to July 1st; medium early varieties May 20th to July 5th; and late varieties any time from June 25th to Aug. 25th inclusive. When the plants are 40 days old, they are ready for the field. Transplant to 15 inches apart in rows 30 to 36 inches apart. Do not leave plants in the hot-bed over 45 days as the stems become hard and poor results follow. Keep the plants vigorous and growing.

Early Snowball. A snow-white Cauliflower and its leaves have a tendency to overlap at the top of the flowers. In this way, it protects from injury, exposure to frost, rain or heat. It is very essential that good Cauliflower be so protected on account of shipping. Pkt. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. \$1.00, 1 oz. \$3.50, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$10, 1 lb. \$35.



Early Pearl Cauliflower

Early Pearl. This seed should be sown from May 1st to June 25th. The plants are ready to be set out in from seven to ten weeks, or as soon as they have reached the proper size, and will be ready to start cutting by the last of October. This variety is not only large, white and very meaty, but is self-blanching, as it is well covered and not necessary to tie up. Yields heavy and is an extra good shipper. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$2, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6.00, 1 lb. \$15 postpaid.

Late Pearl Cauliflower. Attains a height of three to four feet. Culture same as for Early Pearl. This is the variety that has made California Cauliflower famous throughout the United States. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c, oz. \$2, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$6, 1 lb. \$15 postpaid.

Half Early Pearl. Seed should be sown from May 25 to July 15th. Plants should be ready to set out in from seven to ten weeks or as soon as they have reached the proper size. Should be ready to cut by December 15th.

CELERY

Culture. Sow one-half ounce of seed to 100 feet of drill; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per acre. Sow the seed from Jan. 1st to May 1st, in drills six inches apart, not too thick in the row to secure stalky plants. In June when the plants are strong, transplant to furrows three feet apart and six inches deep. Set the plants six inches apart in the furrows; as the plant grows fill the earth toward the plant to secure proper bleaching. Never allow dirt to rest on the heart of the plant. Never work in celery when it is wet with rain or dew. Spray frequently with Bordeaux.

Golden Self-Blanching It is a thrifty variety, growing 18 to 22 inches in height, very stocky, heavy, perfectly solid and a splendid shipper. It is mild flavored. This variety is the coming celery, and will sure to be planted on a commercial scale. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.15, 1 lb. \$6.50.

Easy Blanching. A new variety that is meeting with great favor. The plant grows rather dwarf and compact, with a foliage light green tinged with yellow. It blanches more easily than any other variety, that is the reason it can be grown by the amateur gardener with complete assurance that it will equal both in quality and appearance of the best types on the market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, 1 lb. \$4.00.

SWEET CORN

Culture. Sweet corn should not be planted until in the spring when all danger of frost is past. The soil preferred is one rich and moist. Corn is not a lazy man's crop, as continual cultivation is necessary for best results, and if possible should be irrigated at least every two weeks when planted late.

Plant in hills 18 inches apart with rows 3 feet apart. Three or four-seeds may be planted in each hill but not more than two allowed to stand. As "suckers" or excess shoots appear they should be removed as they take strength from the mother plant. Whenever soil presents an appearance of drying, irrigate. To prevent the Corn Ear Worm we recommend Corona Dry.

Adams Extra Early. One of the earliest varieties. Small cob and dwarf in growth. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Country Gentleman. The best for home use. Small white cob densely covered with splendid white grains of delicious flavor. Ears average eight to nine inches. Stalks six feet, three or four ears to each. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Golden Bantam. As a sweet corn one might say that GOLDEN BANTAM is unsurpassed. It is by far the most planted corn grown today both commercially and for home use. It is unsurpassed for quality and for bearing. Golden Bantam is a dwarf, early variety, growing 4 to 5 feet in height. The grains are golden yellow in color, and ears being eight rowed and from six to seven inches long. No garden is complete without a planting of the GOLDEN BANTAM SWEET CORN, and we highly recommend it. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

Oregon Evergreen. The standard sort for main crops everywhere. Ears large, deep grained, exceptionally tender and juicy; remains tender and eatable longer than any other variety. A general favorite with canners and market gardeners for late use. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 35c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

POP CORN

Queens Golden A large eared and handsome yellow popcorn, grains are large, pops perfectly white and are very tender. Grows about six feet high and yields three to four ears to a stalk. 1 lb. 30, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

White Rice. A popular and productive variety. The kernels are fine white and the ears are from four to five inches in length, and from one to one and a quarter in diameter. 1 lb. 30c, 10 lb. \$2.50.

FIELD CORN

Hickory King. (White.) This corn is entirely distinct from all other varieties, having the largest grain with the smallest cob ever introduced in white corn. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Early Mastadon. The largest yellow corn grown. It has been known to produce over 200 bushels to an acre. The ears are even in size, cob small with deep yellow grains, vigorous and sure to give satisfaction. 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00.

Dwarf Milo Maize. Can be grown successfully either under irrigation or by the dry farming method. It has the advantage over all other varieties of tall maize in many ways. It does not take so much plant food out of the soil and it does not take much water. It yields as much if not more. This corn can be picked for one-third less per acre than the tall Milo Maize. Price postpaid, 1 lb. 25c, 10 lbs. \$2.00, 25 lbs. \$3.00. 50 lbs. \$4.25, postage extra.

Prices on Corn are subject to change without notice. If large quantities of corn is desired, send for samples and prices, as all field seeds are subject to market fluctuation.

Champion While Pearl. This stalk is short and thick. The ear grows low on the stalk, from seven to twelve inches in length, almost parallel throughout, of medium size, averaging sixteen rows of grain. 1 pound 25 cents, 10 pounds \$2.00.

CUCUMBERS

Culture. Cucumbers should not be planted until all danger of frost is over and the ground is warm, because like all vine crops the seed is liable to rot unless proper conditions prevail.

The early planting will produce cucumbers for table use and the late plantings will give the best supply of young fruits for pickling purposes.

Sow 6 to 10 seed in hills 4 to 6 feet apart. After all danger of pests are removed and you are sure of your plants, thin, leaving the three strongest. Cucumbers enjoy a light, sandy, rich soil. They should be planted one inch deep. One ounce will plant 50 hills; 2 pounds, one acre.

Davis Perfect Cucumber. Dark, glossy green, slim and symmetrical, with average length of ten to twelve inches. Hold color till nearly ripe when they turn white without leaving a yellow streak on them. Fine quality, and as the seeds are soft, is excellent for table use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 35c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Nichol's Medium Green. One of the best general purpose cucumbers, the young fruit being symmetrical, deep in color, very crisp, for slicing there is none better. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.25.

Early Green Cluster. Very hardy and vigorous. Early, and quite productive. Used extensively for pickling and slicing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, pound \$1.50.

KALE

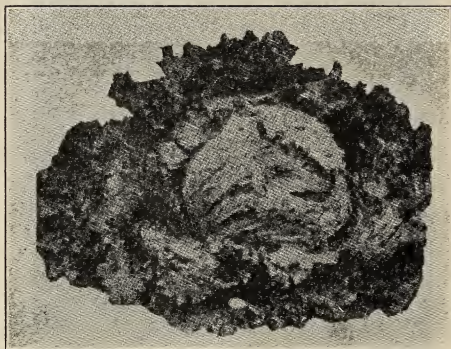
Culture. Seed should be sown thinly in drills, about the middle of June for the tall sorts; transplant the young plants twelve inches apart in rows three feet apart. Later in the season the dwarf sorts may be sown rather thickly in drills to furnish small heads to be cooked like spinach. One ounce to 100 feet of drill.

Dwarf Curled Scotch. Very hardy variety, excellent for spring use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 65c, pound \$2.00.

Thousand Headed Kale. An excellent food for poultry and immense yielder. Crops have yielded as high as 60 tons of green to the acre. Anyone having poultry should plant it.

LETTUCE

Seed should be planted in drills three feet apart and the plants transplanted when 6 to 8 inches high, the plants should be set three feet each way. They grow about 4 feet high with a wide spread of leaves and a single plant often weigh 30 to 40 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, pound \$1.50.



Iceberg Lettuce

Iceberg Lettuce. A splendid head lettuce. For summer planting—compact, tender, crisp, creamy white heads. Grows a solid head in midsummer and is highly praised by all users. Grow this large, crisp, tender and sweet summer heading lettuce when other varieties will not head. It is grown more extensively than any other lettuce during the summer. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 75c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Los Angeles Market. Forms a large, tight head of very sweet and tender leaves. It is unsurpassed in flavor, in quality, or in yield by any of the heading varieties. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$3.00.

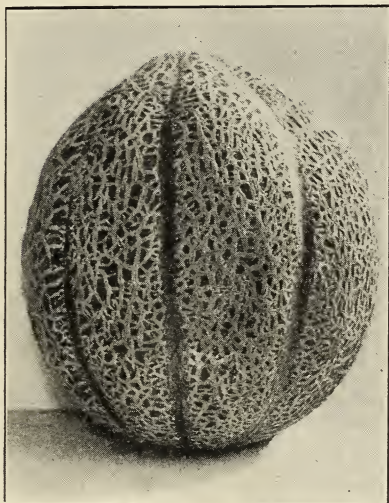
New York. By far the most profitable lettuce grown. Exclusively used by hotels in Los Angeles. It is hardy, uniform size, wavy leaves and blanches beautifully. Crisp tender, of just the right flavor, it never fails to please. We recommend this variety very highly. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$3.00.

Early Curled Simpson. A very popular early sort. Forms large, loose heads. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Prizehead. Large, loose-headed sort, leaves tinged with brown, very heavy. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

MUSKMELONS

Culture. Muskmelons should not be planted until all danger of frost is past, this usually March, and planting may be continued until July 15th. Warm ground is essential to the germination to the seed. It is of great importance that the soil be in proper planting condition. First it should be thoroughly worked and irrigated. Second as soon as the ground is thoroughly penetrated with moisture and soil is tillable or in workable condition should be thoroughly worked until the soil is pulverized. Prepare furrows 6 to 8 inches deep, and 5 to 7 feet apart. Plant the seeds in furrows 6 feet apart covering the seeds not more than 1 inch deep and as the plants grow gradually fill up the furrow until level with the surface; cultivation is now necessary and where soil conditions require, systematic irrigation should be followed, it is important, however, that you do not irrigate too close to the plants as this is liable to cause damping off and other diseases. Two to three pounds of seed is used to an acre.



Tip Top

Honey Dew. This variety has made a reputation for itself during the past few years. It is becoming rapidly one of the most popular melons on the market. The color of the skin is of a light creamy yellow when ripe, the rind being very thin. Practically all the flesh can be eaten, the meat is of a light green in color, and sweet as honey, the flavor being like honey also. The average melon is about the size of coconut although they are good both larger and smaller. It is a long keeping melon, remaining in good edible condition for some time. As the HONEY DEW MELON can be picked by color make it possible for the grower to have all the melons that he may pick be of marketable condition and will please the most fastidious trade. We highly recommend this variety of melon for commercial planting and for home use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

Large Yellow Cantaloupe. Large oblong shaped fruit, coarsely netted, ribbed slightly, flesh greenish color, very sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Tip Top. One of the best known varieties of Muskmelons grown extensively in the Imperial Valley districts.

Persian. One of the large varieties of Muskmelons; very thing rind and excellent flavor.

Banana. Grows one and a half to two feet in length, and three to four inches in diameter. Flesh salmon and exquisitely flavored, resembling banana. Brings a high price in Eastern markets. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Golden Honey. A salmon fleshed Honey Dew. In general is much like the Green Fleshed Honey Dew, previously mentioned, being slightly smaller in size and somewhat different in flavor. The flesh is a rich golden color, very thick and sweet. A good combination to plant with Green Honey Dew. Pkt. 15c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. 85c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

CASABAS

Culture. The same as Muskmelon. Follow carefully. Casabas can be picked green and held in storage until ripe. Green melons are used for shipments of any distance. Do not pick for shipment until the melon has lost its shiny appearance.

Santa Claus. The latest melon grown. Thin, hard skin with yellowish brown markings, flesh light green and good flavor. Can be picked in September or October and will keep for several months. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, 1 lb. \$2.50. This melon was introduced by J. B. Wagner from Italy in 1902, and is still at the head of the list of late and long-keeping melons. Can be kept till Xmas, hence we called it Santa Claus or Xmas melon.

Winter Pineapple. A large, late melon, of unique appearance, corrugated skin, green flesh of pronounced pineapple flavor. Melons do not ripen on the vines. Flavor is greatly improved by being stored in a cool place. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, ¼ lb. 85c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

WATERMELONS

Klondyke. One of the sweetest and most prolific melons. Seeds one-half as large as in other melons, is good for local consumption. Pkt. 10c, oz. 30c, ¼ lb. \$1.00, 1 lb. \$3.00.

Chilian. White seeded. Another unusual melon of merit, it is extra solid, extra crisp and sugary, a great favorite with growers because of its remarkable eating and shipping qualities. Melons contain but few seeds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 40c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Chilian. (Black Seeded.) This melon possesses a rich, fruity flavor, it has all the good qualities of the white seeded but a trifle sweeter and has a very thin rind. We advise your planting this variety this season. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, ¼ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Russian Watermelon. This variety is introduced from Vladivostok, Siberia. Ripe melons of this variety were secured at the Chico, California, plant introduction gardens 45 days from planting. The melons range from 8 to 14 inches in diameter, are nearly round and of a purplish green color. Flesh red, quality fair to good. The short season for its development will make it a valuable variety where short summers are experienced. Having had this fruit on our experimenting grounds, we find that this variety will be an excellent shipper and good keeper on account of the tough rubbery like rind. We have but a few seeds of this variety, and if you wish to test this variety out in your section you will have to place your order early. 15c pkt. of ten seeds.

ONIONS

Culture. No crop is so liable to variations by cultivation and soil as the onion. Having rich soil with too much irrigation will produce thick-necked scallions, while the same soil, well drained, would produce the finest onions. A sandy loam well fertilized is best.

Irrigate in the furrow between the ridges to avoid flooding the onion, which causes the onion to rot readily, rendering it unfit to ship or to keep.

Three pounds of seed are required to plant one acre for dry mature onions. One ounce will plant one hundred feet of row. For bunching onions, plant one-fourth pound of seed to 100 feet of row.

Onions intended for storage or long keeping should be taken up while the stems are yet green, just showing a tendency to dry up. Experience has proven that this is the best time.



Australian Brown

Australian Brown. In offering this seed we are entirely satisfied that under the most adverse conditions the grower will be more than pleased with this variety. The flesh is pure white, close layered, juicy and tender, growing to a good size. This hardy variety does especially well in the South, and when planted in rich, sandy soil and given an abundance of water, will produce more to the acre than any onion that has come under our observation. Pkt. 10c, 30c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, 1 lb. \$3.00.

Bermuda Yellow Onion. This variety is more extensively grown for the early market than any other. Being ready for shipping when the storage supply is exhausted they bring the highest price. A large, flattish onion, very mild and of a pale straw color. Pkt. 10c, oz. 40c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.35, lb. \$4.00.

OKRA

Culture. Seed can be planted from the middle of March until the latter part of August. Plant in rows 8 inches, in rows 3 feet apart. Plant seed $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. One ounce of seed will plant a 50 foot row. This vegetable produces long and nutritious pods which, when young are used in soups and stews, to which they impart a rich flavor.

Early Dwarf. Dwarf, stocky growth, heavy bearer, the pods are of a greenish white color, tender and are of good flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

White Velvet. Pods round, smooth, free from seams; exceedingly tender, well flavored and very prolific. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 45c, lb. \$1.25.

PARSNIPS

Culture. Sow any month of the year in drills of rich soil one and one-half inches deep, and fifteen inches apart. Culture the same as carrots, thin to four inches apart. One ounce of seed will sow about a 100 feet row.

Hollow Crowned. The best all around parsnips, are excellent for table or stock, the most prolific and heaviest producer. A sure cropper. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 65c, 1 lb. \$2.00.

PEAS

Culture. We classify Peas into three distinctive types. First early, second or medium early, and late. Of the early peas, we recommend Nott's Excelsior and Gem. These planted in August and September will come into bearing for the early high price market. The main market gardeners crop is of the second early type and we recommend the Stratagem and Admiral or Senator for this planting. Of the late peas the Telephone is to be preferred.

Peas may be planted in almost any kind of soil. In light soil during the warmer months they should be planted about 3 inches deep so as to be near moisture. In heavier soils or in fall months plant about 1 inch deep, that warmth may penetrate and help germinate the seed.

Excessive moisture will rot the seed, so do not irrigate after seed is planted until the plants are well out of the ground; this is an important point. Cultivate after each irrigation. Usual planting is at rate of 60 pounds per acre.

McLean's Little Gem. A dwarf, first early pea of unusual value. Vines average 15 inches in length. They bear pods about two and one-half inches in length, always tightly filled with peas of excellent flavor. As early as any, but with a larger pod than most early varieties. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Nott's Excelsior. A splendid dwarf wrinkled sort, one of the best, hardy, vigorous, and will mature as soon as the smooth varieties; often ready to pick in 50 days. The pods usually contain from seven to nine peas. Tender and of fine flavor. This variety is rapidly growing in favor for early planting, as its hardness and quick growth make it a profitable market pea for local markets. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

Admiral or Senator. A new sort introduced into our local market about three years ago. It is a good second variety, has thick green foliage and bears well, large, well filled pods. We consider it one of the best varieties of peas for local markets. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.50.

Stratagem. This variety has come into prominence on account of its heavy qualities and the sweetness of the peas, and has the tendency to keep well after picking. The majority of peas purchased locally at the fruit stand are mostly of this variety. It is the main crop variety which grows without any support. A plot planted to this variety will be very profitable. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 20c, 1 lb. 30c, 10 lbs. \$2.50.

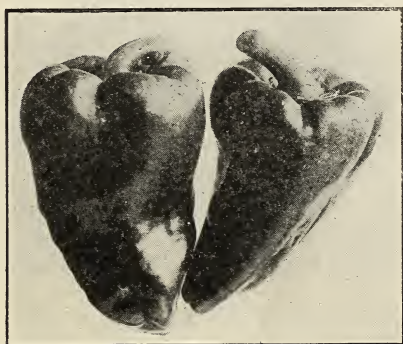
Telephone. A fine wrinkled pea growing about four feet high. The peas are large and of a pale green color. It is very prolific and pods are large containing eight to ten peas. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 40c, 10 lbs. \$3.00.

PEPPERS

Culture. For early green peppers, sow seed in hot beds in December and January. Transplant as soon as weather and soil in your locality will permit. For main crop sow seed in February, March and April, in hot bed. Pepper seeds need the heat of a hot bed to germinate it during these months. For fall and winter crop sow seed in out-door beds well prepared, during May and June. Winter crops can be grown in places that are entirely frostless.

Cayenne. Pods small, long and tapering. Coral red when ripe, very hot and strong, best kind for seasoning pickles. Pkt. 10c, oz. 80c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.65, lb. \$8.00.

Mexican Chili. The pepper that has made the Tamales of Mexico famous, is becoming very popular in the Southwest. It is of medium size, pear shaped, and turns bluish black when dried. Pkt. 10c, oz. 50c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.65, 1 lb. \$4.50.



Mexican Chili

Perfection Pimento Pepper. California is famous for her production of peppers which the PIMENTO stands pre-eminent among the home garden types. All home gardens should include a planting of the PIMENTO PEPPERS. This variety is without question the most wonderful pepper ever offered by the seedsmen. It is of brilliant red color, fine texture, but of thick flesh, with a semi-sweet tasty flavor. The absolute absence of any hot tendency insures the right delicate touch in making up salads, finishing appetizing steaks, or as a stuffed side dish. By all means plant this variety as it is unexcelled where it can be used. Pkt. 10c, oz. 60c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.00, lb. \$6.00.

PUMPKINS

Culture. Pumpkins delight in rich, sandy soil that is perpetually moist; the soil that retains moisture by the dry farming method, because pumpkins do not want too much water, and to flood them would destroy them, so when irrigating make the furrows nearly as far from the hill as the tip of the vine, and when the vines intersect, run the water through the middle of the row. Plant the seeds every 8 to 10 feet, allowing only one plant to remain.

Kentucky Field Pumpkin. A heavy fleshed and remarkably sweet pumpkin. A splendid keeper and a fine sort for family use and for the market. Its large size makes it desirable for stock also. Especially adapted to Southern California conditions. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 35c, lb. \$1.00.

Boston Pie or Small Sugar. A very popular small variety. The skin is deep orange yellow, the flesh is sweet and fine grained. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Mammoth Tours Pumpkin. This pumpkin should be called the prize taker as it attains immense size. Fine color and thick flesh. It is a fine stock variety, but its rich flavor makes it also valuable for canning and home use. It is a very rapid grower, and often attains in the neighborhood of 150 pounds. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Sweet or Early Sugar. This is the small sweet pumpkin that has made the New England States famous for their Pies. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

RADISHES

Culture. Sow any month of the year; will succeed in any good garden soil not over moist or too heavy. For early and late crops a warm, sheltered situation should be chosen; for those sown in summer, a rather shady spot must be selected. For a succession, sow every two weeks. The ground where the sowing is to be made should be dug deep and raked fine. The seed is generally sown thinly broadcast, in beds four to five feet wide, with one-foot alleys between. One ounce of seed will sow about 100 feet of drill, or a bed forty square feet.

California Mammoth White. A winter sort introduced into California by the Chinese; eight to twelve inches long and two inches in diameter, flesh white, firm and excellent flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 55c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Early Long Scarlet Short Top. Without exception the best long bright scarlet radish, very brittle and sweet, matures in twenty-five to thirty days. Very attractive and adapted to the home or market garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

Long White Icicle. A very popular long white radish. Very sweet, crisp and tender all through its growth and reaching a length of six inches. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, 1 lb. \$1.75.

Japanese Summer Radish. Introduced by Japanese in Southern California some years ago, and has become a great favorite. Grows as long as twenty-four inches and three inches in diameter; very tender, mild and of excellent flavor; always finds a ready market. Pkt. 10c, oz. 25c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 85c, 1 lb. \$2.50.

Scarlet Globe. Very early, a little longer than round, small top, brilliant deep scarlet.

French Breakfast. An early variety with good flavor and very pretty, a favorite wherever known.

Mixed Radishes. Supply a nice assortment for table, all sizes and colors.

RHUBARB

Wagner's Giant Crimson. Pkt. 10c, ounce \$1.60, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00, 1 lb. \$16.00.

Dodge. Pkt. 10c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$2.50, 1 lb. \$4.00. For descriptions, see page 3.

SQUASH

Culture. Seed should not be planted until all danger of frost is past. In open ground plant in hills ten feet apart where irrigated, and fifteen feet apart where not irrigated. In orchard plant only one row between trees. When the vine is well along do not flood the hill, but keep the irrigation furrow nearly as far from the hill as the length of the vine.

Long White Vegetable Marrow. An English variety of delicious flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Summer Crook Neck. This is the richest summer squash, very early and productive. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, lb. \$1.50.

Early White Bush Scalloped. An early variety, well flavored. Productive, excellent for market.

Banana Squash. Firm and solid, flesh good quality.

Fordhook. One of the best of the late summer varieties and will keep until the following May if stored in a cool dry place. Thick skin of a bright yellow color. Heavy meat that can be used at any stage of growth. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 60c, lb. \$1.75.

Hubbard. The best winter variety grown. Vigorous, productive. Fruit large, weighty, moderately warted, hard shell, color dark bronze green. A fine grained, thick, dry, richly flavored orange yellow flesh. It is highly recommended as the best winter variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 50c, 1 lb. \$1.50.

SPINACH

Culture. An all year crop. Sow early in spring in drills one foot apart and thin the plants as you need them for cooking. For winter and spring use, sow in September. One ounce of seed will sow about seventy-five feet of row.

Bloomdale. A favorite with the market gardeners. It has thick, dark green wrinkled leaves, and is very hardy. The earliest variety and one of the best for autumn use. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Long Standing. Leaves large, thick and crimped with a fleshy appearance. Hardy and adapted to either fall or spring sowing. Matures quickly, very tender and fine flavored. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, lb. 75c.

Viroflay. A hardy variety. Popular with both canner, shipper and consumer because of the large yield. Large smooth leaves, tender quality and fine flavor. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 25c, 1 lb. 75c.

TOMATOES

Culture. Sow in hot bed or frame, about September 1, for winter crop in frostless belts, or in early spring for summer crop. Growth must never be checked or a shortened fruit crop will result. When the plants are two or three inches high, thin them out and set in pots or in another bed, to give them room and make them "stocky." When five or six inches high, if the weather be warm and settled, transplant them to open ground, selecting a rainy day if possible; in the absence of rain, water and protect till well rooted. Set plants four feet apart each way. One ounce of seed will produce 3000 plants. The tomato requires a rather light soil to ripen early; but if handsome fruit and a plentiful crop be desired, very rich soil should be selected and good cultivation given.

Beefsteak. This is an exceedingly popular variety. It is one of the best tomatoes grown. IF NOT THE BEST. It is very prolific and its growth is excellent. For the home garden it cannot be surpassed. Of a bright red color, with firm, substantial meat and luscious flavor. We take pleasure in presenting this variety to our customers. Pkt. 10c, oz. 70c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.35, 1 lb. \$4.00.

Bonny Best. An extra early, scarlet, round fruited variety of great value. The fruit is very even in size.

Globe. A very nearly round tomato of good quality. Vigorous and productive vines, large purplish pink in color; an excellent shipper. Early maturing. Pkt. 10c, oz. 45c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.50, 1 lb. \$4.50.

San Jose Canner. A fine tomato used for canning purposes in the north and we recommend it for the same purpose locally. It is also a good market garden tomato to be planted for the main crop. It should be planted the same time as the Stone variety. Pkt. 10c, oz. 75c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50, 1 lb. \$7.50.

Stone. The old reliable tomato and is a favorite wherever grown. One of the best for the market as you are sure of solid and smooth skinned fruit. We advise planting this variety for commercial purposes.

Note. We can also supply tomato plants in season. See Page 21.



Stone Tomato

TURNIPS

Culture. Sow during cool weather, from October to April. For early crops, sow the Early Purple Top Milan during early winter; and for summer crops sow any of the other varieties at intervals of two weeks. In drills twelve inches apart; cover the seed lightly unless the season be very dry; thin out the plants to six or eight inches apart. For fall or winter use, sow the Purple Top Strap Leaf.

Extra Early Purple Top Milan Turnip. This choice variety is not only a beautiful and unusually delicious vegetable, but pleases the grower by maturing a week earlier than the earliest of other sorts. It is of medium size, flat and thick, with a smooth, bright purple top, snow white flesh, and little given to leaves. It accommodates itself to either spring or fall maturity, and is a delight to those who appreciate the food value and fine flavor of a good turnip. A heavy cropper, it deserves the greatest favor from the market gardener, and is surely a top notcher for the home garden. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Early White Egg. An egg shaped variety for spring and fall sowing, flesh firm, fine grained, mild and sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Red Top White Globe. One of the handsomest and most salable turnips. Equally good for home or market. It is a large, rapid growing sort, flesh pure white and the best flavor of any turnip grown. The skin is white with red top. We have taken great care with this stock, and offer it with confidence that our friends will be fully satisfied. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

Purple Top Strap Leaf. Very productive, matures quickly; flesh white and sweet. Pkt. 10c, oz. 20c, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c, lb. \$1.25.

ALFALFA

Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa produces

2½ tons more hay to the acre. This wonderful variety of alfalfa is rapidly taking the place of all other varieties in the States of California, Arizona, Nevada, Oregon and Washington. This is the plant that has created a big sensation among alfalfa growers. Proven Hairy Peruvian Alfalfa is the hardest type ever introduced here successfully and has the longest producing season. It produces a greater abundance of leaves than any other variety, thus creating the highest feeding value. Results obtained by practical ranchers show an average increase of 2½ tons of hay per acre per season over common varieties. After each cutting it recovers very quickly, giving additional cuttings per season over other varieties. In order to insure perfect results we advise you to buy only the proven variety.

Prices, per lb. 45c, 10 lbs. \$4.00, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Smooth Peruvian Alfalfa. This variety of alfalfa is next to Hairy Peruvian in production and quality. Our stock of this seed is also especially selected, re-cleaned and of the highest quality. Per. lb., 45c; 10 lb. lots, \$4.00, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

Chilian Alfalfa. This is the old type of alfalfa seed used extensively before the introduction of the Hairy Peruvian. We furnish only re-cleaned seed of high germination properties and can assure you that it is the best. You will find it free from foreign matter, and of high quality. Prices per pound 40c, 10 pounds, \$3.50, postpaid. Write for quantity prices.

COVER CROPS

Hubam Clover. We have obtained a very limited supply of this new Annual White Blossom Sweet Clover. We are as yet not prepared to say that it will supplant other forage and cover crops used in California. Hubam is a very heavy yielder, very drought resistant, and furnishes a good quality crop for hay or cover crop purposes. Three pounds of seed will plant an acre of land and give maximum returns. Its drought resistant qualities are remarkable. Hubam is a very heavy seed yielder also, producing as high as ten bushels per acre. Price per pound, \$2.50, 10 lb. lots, \$2.25 per lb. Postpaid.

Melilotus Alba. Melilotus Alba Clover has for the past few years been recognized as one of the leading summer cover crops. The large Beet Sugar Companies of the State are using it to reclaim their alkali soils so as to put the land in shape for further plantings of sugar beets. It stands excessive moisture and also extreme drought. It will grow on any kind of soil, from light sandy soil to heavy clay soil, and when once established requires very little water. In California the seed is generally sown in the Fall of the year for the first rains, using on an average of 20 pounds of seed per acre. The seed can be sown with a nurse crop of grain or alone. The seeds should be covered very lightly in a well prepared seed bed for best results.

Prices: Per pound, 35c; 10 pound lots, \$3.00, postpaid. Write for prices in larger quantities.

Melilotus Indica. For information concerning Melilotus Indica write University of California, College of Agriculture, Berkeley, Cal., for Circular 136. Melilotus Indica was introduced in 1909, has now become recognized as the legume best adapted for green manuring in the orchards of California, because it may

be planted late in the fall after all crops have been harvested, will grow all winter with only the season's rainfall.

It prevents erosion during the rainy season, is easily plowed under, is richer as a fertilizer and if allowed to stand until July will prevent much of the June drop.

Melilotus indica is the best legume with which to build up your soil during the rainy season for the summer crop to follow, particularly potatoes and melons. 25c per pound.

Lewisma. Commonly known as the Western Lima. Used for commercial purposes, and is grown on all land which is subject to heavy fogs, such as the coast district. Write for prices.

Tepary Bean. The most drought-resisting bean grown in California. Suitable for planting on dry soils and in dry seasons. Very sensitive to cool climate and excessive moisture. Matures in ninety days, and by careful management two crops can be raised on the same soil in one year. Write for prices.

Blackeye (Cowpea). A dry land bean adapted to early planting in hot, dry districts. Matures too early on irrigated soil to be of advantage; also with excessive moisture it puts forth long runners which are very detrimental to quick harvesting. Very susceptible to cold weather as the pods fail to mature. Good for planting on alkali soil. Write for prices.

LAWN GRASSES

Wagner's Lawn Mixture. A lawn mixture of merit, you will make no mistake if you plant this lawn seed, as you are assured of an excellent lawn if you follow the instructions as given relative to the making of a good lawn. One pound of Wagner's Lawn Seed will plant 200 square feet of lawn. 75c per pound, 10 lbs. \$7.00.

Kentucky Blue Grass. One of the best grasses for furnishing a constant green lawn during the greater part of the year. \$1.00 per pound; 10 pounds for \$9.00.

Australian Rye Grass. For lawns this is used and recommended by many gardeners. If sown thickly it makes a fine lawn, and for large grounds and parks, it is very successful. 35c per pound; 10 pounds, \$9.00.

White Clover. Is the most popular lawn seed where a clover lawn is wanted and has the one characteristic so much sought after and that is the tendency to remain green during the entire winter when most other grasses have the dormant brown color. Write for prices.

Lippia. An excellent plant for lawns, same can be had at a small price by planting cuttings in rows two feet apart and one foot in the row, planted in this way and by working around the plants until they are started well, you will in very short time have a solid mat of fine green all over your lawn, it lays close to the ground and spreads rapidly, rooting at every joint; does not need irrigating after the first two weeks after planting and this can be done with a bucket. It never grows above two inches high except in the shade. Once you plant LIPPIA you will always have a lawn. Lippia has an abundance of flowers the color of white clover only smaller. Lippia plants must not be exposed to the wind. You can plant a few cuttings this year and you will have enough to transplant to cover your whole lawn next year. Can be planted in any season with success. Dozen 15c, hundred 75c, thousand \$6.50.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING A LAWN

To Make a Good Lawn. The first thing is to have the lawn well spaded and pulverized. In places where the soil has been filled in or places where no crop of any kind has been grown for a number of years, it is advisable to spade up the ground, rake and water regularly; this will start the seeds of all the weeds that have been lying dormant for years, awaiting enough moisture to germinate. If only ordinary weeds come up spade them in. Repeat the operation about three weeks afterwards. This will bring the soil in fine condition and will save much time and money spent in pulling up weeds. Use plenty of Wagner's Lawn Manure. One pound will usually cover 200 square foot. It is advisable, however, to sow the seed thick, which will help in having good thick grass and which will help to keep the weeds down. Rake the seeds in well, cover very lightly with Screened Manure or shavings if ground is wet; under no consideration leave manure piled up on the Lawn after the seed has been sown. Where the lawn is steep, burlap can be used to good advantage to cover up the ground after sowing. It not only prevents the surface of the ground from drying up but keeps the seeds from being washed out by frequent waterings that have to be given in such places.

It is advisable to use good seed, otherwise you will have many disappointments. We highly recommend Wagner's Lawn Mixture in the making of lawns.

Nuvida Lawn and Garden Fertilizer. The verdict of all who have used the Nuvida Lawn and Garden Fertilizer is that it is the most complete and satisfactory Lawn Dressing ever placed on the market. It is manufactured by us and we guarantee that it contains all the elements required and in the proper proportions to produce a luxuriant growth. It is a clean, odorless material and can be applied without offending one's sense of smell or sight. Being quick in action the effect can be noticed within a very short time by the rich green coloring and that velvety appearance so much sought after. After applying, the sprinkling of the hose brings it down to the roots of the grass, stimulating them to greater activity, and producing a thick sward and firm growth which remains so throughout the season. Its superiority over stable manure can scarcely be estimated, as the latter, in addition to disfiguring the lawn by its unsightly appearance, also gives out an unpleasant odor, and always contains weed and other undesirable seeds. Great care should be taken to distribute the Fertilizer evenly and in no greater quantities than recommended. It can be applied at any time during the year but never while the grass is wet. This material is equally suitable for flower beds, or the home truck garden.

Trial bag for 300 square feet 60c; 25 pound sack for 750 square feet, \$1.25; 50 pound sack for 1500 square feet, \$2.25; 100 pound sack for 3000 square feet, \$4.00.

Flower Seeds

ASTERS

American Branching. Of American origin, this variety is a general favorite on account of its much branched habits and large size of bloom. Good for cutting or bedding.

Crimson, height 1½ ft.; purple, height 1½ ft.; white, height, 1½ ft., and mixed, height, 1½ ft., 10c packet.

We can supply plants in season. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.



Branching Aster

ASPARAGUS

Sprengeri. A fine ornamental plant for hanging baskets. 10c.

Plumosus. A fine pot plant. 10c.

CALIFORNIA POPPY

Distinctly a native California flower. For beautifying the vacant lot, for cut flowers and decorative purposes it is unexcelled. 25c.

Tango. Bronzy red overlaid terra cotta, the tango color recently fashionable. 25c.

Scarlet Beauty. A deep scarlet with the bearing and appearance of a scarlet tulip. 25c.

MIXED. A superb mixture. Rich in shades of crimson, pink, orange and scarlet. 25c.

CAMPANULA

This includes the Bell Flowers and the old Canterbury Bells. Easily grown from seed in less than six months. 10c.

CARPATICA. Blue, height ½ ft. 10c.

PYRAMIDS. Blue, height ½ ft. 10c.

CARNATIONS

Double Border Carnations. A good hard strain of dwarf habit, good for beds or borders, being free and continuous bloomers. Compact in growth. Red, rose, white, mixed. 15c.

We can supply plants in season. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.

CENTAUREA

Dusty Miller. Fine plants for borders. Candidissima, (white foliage). 10c.

CHRYSANTHEMUM ANNUALS

The annual variety must not be confused with the Autumn varieties. They are showy, effective plants of the easiest culture requiring only to be sown in the position where they are to be flowered and thinned to 9 inches apart. They make a fine display all summer.

White with crimson ring. The Sultan, scarlet. Double mixed. Double white. Double yellow. 10c packet.

COSMOS

Cosmos is one of the most popular flowers for table decoration. The mammoth varieties keep up a succession of bloom for a long period, and as they are fall flowers it is almost possible to have flowers of the late variety in the early Spring.

Early large flowering crimson, rose, white and mixed. 10c.

We can supply plants in season. Each 10c, dozen \$1.00.

DELPHINIUM

The perennial Larkspur is possibly the finest herbeaceous plant in existence, rivaling even the peony. The plants thrive in any kind of soil.

Scarlet, 10c. Double choice mixed, 15c; bright blue, 10c.

DIGITALIS (Foxglove)

Digitalis. (Foxglove.) Needs no description, every one knows this old-fashioned flower. Pkt. 10c.

GAILLARDIA

Mixed. Golden yellow. Double mixed, 10c.

HOLLYHOCK

The hollyhock comes fairly true to name from seed and will flower the first year after planting. This is one of the herbeaceous plants effective in landscape work.

Double crimson, flesh color, Newport pink, white and yellow. 10c per packet.

MARIGOLDS •

Sow the seed broadcast, or in rows in well spaded and finely prepared soil, covering about one-eight inch deep, and thin to 6 inches apart.

African Orange Ball. Perfect ball-shaped flowers of rich deep golden orange. 10c.

French Dwarf, dark brown, 10c.

MIGNONETTE

This well known plant is in fact a small annual shrub that grows wild on the sandy shore of Algiers. No garden is complete without this pretty plant. Sow in any good garden soil, deeply spaded, covering the seed its own depth and keeping moist.

Victoria Giant Red. Shows a brilliant of color which is truly surprising in this class of plants. 10c pkt.

Orodato. The sweet scented favorite of old time gardens. 10c pkt. Mixed 10c pkt.

NASTURTIUM

The dwarf kinds will make a good display on a sand bank or any useless patch of soil. Besides the showy blossoms the leaves make a piquant salad liked by many people, while the seed when gathered green are good for pickling. Sow the seed an inch deep, where plants are to remain, as they are hard to transplant and secure results.

Bronze. Distinct golden bronze, 10c pkt.

Cloth of Gold. Light scarlet yellow foliage, 10c pkt.

Golden King. Dark foliage, 10c pkt.

Ladybird. Orange-yellow, red spots, 10c pkt.

Finest Mixed. 10c pkt.

GIANT FLOWERING PANSIES

Adonis, 25c pkt.

Golden Yellow Five Spotted, 25c pkt.

Vulcan. Rich blood-red, blotched purple, 25c pkt.

White, with black center, 25c pkt.

BEDDING PANSIES

The bedding pansies do not produce flowers quite so large as the giants, but are hardy and persistent bloomers. Excellent for bedding.

Faust. King of the blacks, 10c pkt.

Gold-Margined. Brown with gold border, 10c pkt.

Yellow—Pure, 10c pkt.

Light Blue. Light sky blue, 10c pkt.

White, 10c pkt.

We can also supply plants in season. Dozen 50c, hundred \$3.75.



Golden King Nasturtium

PETUNIAS

The Petunia is a hardy perennial. For bedding purposes it is unexcelled. It succeeds best in sunny location. Sow the seed shallow and keep moist. The single Petunia is of the easiest culture—seeds when sown will grow in any soil that will sustain plant life.

Single Inimitable. Blotched and striped, very handsome. Pkt 10c.

Fringed. Large flowered, superb mixture. Pkt. 25c.

Blood Red. Single compact and free flowering exceptionally fine for bedding. Pkt. 10c.

Good Mixed. Pkt. 10c.

POPPIES

A very showy plant for mixed borders. Iceland Poppies will bloom the first year from seed if sown early.

Pkt. 10c

Orientele. Dark Red.

Nudicaule. (Iceland Poppy.) Yellow.

Nudicaule. Orange. Nudicaule. Mixed.

Pkt. 15c

Abundance. Carmine Rose.

Almond Blossom. White, shaded carmine.

Crimson King. Tall long spikes.

Yellow. Mixed.



Henry Ohn

SWEET PEAS 15c Per Packet.

Culture. Sweet peas should be sown about three inches deep and require an abundance of water—but do not sprinkle the vine. Keep the flowers picked and do not allow them to run to seed or they will soon stop flowering.

Agricola. Blush pink the largest and loveliest Spencer. Long stems and an exquisite rose blush.

- America.** Red and white striped.
Blanche Ferry. Select. Bright rose and white.
Edith Taylor. Rose Salmon.
Fiery Cross. A scorching fiery red color exquisitely waved and will not burn or fade during intense sunshine.
Henry Ohn. Rich cream pink, very frilled.
King White. The best Spencer White ever produced.
Royal Purple. A beautiful Royal Purple, large size and good form.

PANSIES

For garden beds during the summer and for massing from Spring until late autumn, flowers of the most varied colors are produced. Although perennials, they bloom the first season from seed and form splendid plants.

Pink, Purple, Scarlet, White and Mixed. 10c pkt.

PHLOX Pkt. 10c

This variety of flower needs no introduction as it is so well known everywhere.

- Single Mixed. Blood Red.
 Belvoir Castle. Dwarf Yellow.

ZINNIAS

Zinnias have always been a popular flower and mostly because of their being easy of culture and the profusion of flowers.

Pkt. 25c

Giant Dahlia Flowered. Of immense size, beautifully formed.

Giant Picotee. Golden Pheasant, gold ground tipped maroon.

Roses

George Dickson H. T. Color velvety scarlet crimson with brilliant scarlet reflexed tips. Of globular shape is often five inches in diameter. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Gruss an Teplitz H. T. Of intense and dazzling crimson-scarlet that attracts attention in any garden. Fragrance delicious and lasting—both odor and color appeal to all. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Johnkeer J. L. Mock H. T. This rose won the FIRST PRIZE at the International Rose Show in Paris, 1911. Of lovely imperial pink. The flowers are large, produced freely and are highly perfumed. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Killarney White H. T. Bloom of white color suffused with tints of yellow at the bottom of the petals and has a delightful blend. Grow on long stems and is valuable for cutting. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Killarney Pink H. T. The same as the white only color is pink. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Los Angeles H. T. Never in the history of the Rose world has a new rose created such sensation as the Los Angeles. It is absolutely the finest all around rose ever introduced and must be seen to be appreciated. The stems are as large as the Paul Neyron, its freedom of bloom and continuance in flower are remarkable and its color is a flame pink, toned with a coral and shaded with translucent gold, at the base of the petals. If selection be limited to one rose, this is the one to select. Each \$1.25, dozen \$12.00.



J. L. Mock

Marchael Neil H. T. The most famous and most widely known rose in California. The flowers are a wonderful shade of deep yellow. It needs no further description as it has no equal in the yellow rose class. Each \$1.00, dozen \$9.00.

Mrs. Aaron Ward H. T. Deep golden orange color, shading out to creamy color at the ends of petals. The buds are cupped and very deep showing the glowing heart to the best advantage. Flowers full and exquisitely formed. Each 75c, dozen \$8.00.

Climbing Roses

50c Each, \$5.00 per Dozen

Baltimore Belle. The flowers are fragrant and produced in a large cluster and are very double. Color pale blush to rose white. Vigorous and hardy. One of the finest climbing roses.

Climbing Cecil Brunner. Identical as to flowers with the bush form of the same name. One of the best of all climbing baby Roses. Salmon pink blossoms produced in great masses during spring and autumn.

Dorothy Perkins. A clear cherry-pink of sweet fragrance. Always gives satisfaction because it is a rapid grower and always healthy. One of the very best climbers.

Baby Rambler. When in bloom the bush presents the appearance of an assembled bouquet except for a glimpse here and there of the deep glossy green leaves. Flowers crimson-red and slightly fragrant.

Crimson Rambler. This was the first of the ramblers introduced from Japan in 1894. Too well known to need a description; everyone is familiar with its large clusters of crimson flowers.

White Rambler. Color pure white sometimes tinted with blush and produced in great profusion. In every respect a most satisfactory and pleasing climber.

INSECTICIDES AND FUNGICIDES

"Corona Dry" Arsenate of Lead. We unhesitatingly recommend "Corona Dry" as being the best means of ridding trees and plants of all leaf-eating insects, such as codling moth, potato beetle, cabbage worms, etc. Its superiority as a successful dry powdered arsenate of lead is unquestioned, and for all uses it is far superior in all points to any paste arsenate of lead upon the market. It mixes easily, less freight to pay, economical, and always the same. One pound of Corona Dry will do the work of three pounds of paste and do it better. Cannot be mailed. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 40c, 1 lb. 70c, 5 lb. \$3.25, 10 lb. \$6.00

Black Leaf Forty. A solution of nicotine sulphate containing 40 per cent nicotine. The most highly recommended spray for soft bodied sucking insects such as plant lice, thrips, leaf hoppers. Also used for canker and currant worms, cherry slug, etc. Mixed with Lead Arsenate and Lime Sulphur it is at one time a remedy for scab, lice, and codling moth on a tree. Four sizes, 1 oz. bottle 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.00; 2 lb. can \$3.25; 10 lb. can \$13.75. Cannot be mailed.

Fish Oil Soap. An excellent and inexpensive means for killing plant lice and scale insects. Makes a good wash for trees and plants. 1 lb.

25c. In large quantities we quote very low prices. Can be mailed.

Slug Shot. A fine powder used either in sprayer or duster, thoroughly reliable in killing currant worms, potato bugs, cabbage worms, slugs, etc. Also aids the prevention of blights. 1 lb. pkg. 20c; 5 lb. pkg. 75c. Can be mailed.

Tobacco Dust. Used as a dust for lice on rose bushes. Lb. 15c; 5 lbs. 65c. Can be mailed.

Watch-It-Get-Em. This is a complete line of insecticides for the most common insects about the home. The ant powder, the bed-bug, the fly, and also the roach, are by far the best and most efficient insecticides of their kind. Sold on a guaranteed basis. In 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 size cans. When ordering specify particular insect. Can be mailed.

Floral Nicotine. Everybody that has a garden knows the green bug or aphid which is so prevalent on rose bushes, etc., in the spring months. Their attack results in weak plants, and in spoiled blossoms. We are now offering to the public this material known as Floral Nicotine, which is the most effective insecticide for this purpose that we know. It is a concentrated material and will give very good results; 25c, 50c, and \$1.00 sizes. Cannot be mailed.

NURSERY SUPPLIES

TAR PAPER POTS

Size	Price per 100
2x2x3 inch.....	\$0.75
2x2x4 inch.....	1.00
2x2x5 inch.....	1.00
2x2x6 inch.....	1.25
2x2x8 inch.....	1.25
3x3x3 inch.....	1.00
3x3x4 inch.....	1.25
3x3x5 inch.....	1.25
3x3x6 inch.....	1.50
3x3x8 inch.....	1.75

YUCCA TREE PROTECTORS

Length	Per 100	Per 1000
12 in.	\$1.25	\$11.00
14 in.	1.40	12.00
16 in.	1.50	13.50
18 in.	1.75	15.00
24 in.	2.00	18.00
30 in.	2.25	21.00

We can supply you with a full line of small garden tools and in addition a full line of poultry and stock remedies. Write for prices.

EXPAN TREE PROTECTORS

Be sure to state the size and kind you want, then we can fill your order correctly.

No. 3 per 100		Black per 100	
14 inch, Price.....	\$1.40	14 inch, Price.....	\$1.40
18 inch, Price.....	1.65	18 inch, Price.....	1.65
24 inch, Price.....	2.00	24 inch, Price.....	2.00

Miscellaneous Seeds

BEANS
Lima Beans—Bush Varieties

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Fordhook Bush Lima Beans.....	\$.10	.25	.40	\$3.50
Burpee's Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Burpee's Improved Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Henderson's Bush Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Monstrous Bush Lima.....	.15	.35	.60	5.50

LIMA BEANS—POLE VARIETIES

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Giant Podded Pole Lima.....	\$.15	.30	.55	\$5.00
King of the Garden Lima.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50

DWARF OR BUSH—GREEN POD

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Burpee's Stringless Green Pod.....	\$.10	.25	.40	\$3.50
Canadian Wonder.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Dwarf Horticultural or Cranberry.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Early Mohawk.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
French Mohawk.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Long Yellow Six Weeks.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50

DWARF OR BUSH—WAX OR YELLOW-PODDED

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Improved Golden Wax.....	\$.10	.25	.40	\$3.50
Refugee Wax.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50

POLE OR RUNNING BEANS

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Improved White Kentucky Wonder.....	\$.10	.25	.40	\$3.50
Asparagus, or Yard Long.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Dutch Case Knife.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Kentucky Wonder Brown Seeded.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Kentucky Wonder Wax.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Lazy Wife.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Speckled Cranberry.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Scarlet Runner.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50

CELERY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Chinese Green Top.....	\$.10	.35	1.20	\$3.50
Giant Pascal.....	.10	.35	1.20	3.50
Golden Self-Blanching, French.....	.15	1.50	5.00	15.00
White Plume.....	.10	.35	1.20	3.50

CELERIAC

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Celeriac, Large, Smooth Prague.....	\$.10	.35	1.20	\$3.50

CHERVIL

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Curled.....	\$.10	.35	1.20	\$3.50

CHICORY

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Large Rooted Magdeburg.....	\$.10	.40	1.35	\$4.00
Witloof or French Endive.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00

CORN

Sweet or Sugar

	Pkt.	½ lb.	1 lb.	10 lb.
Black Mexican.....	\$.10	.25	.40	\$3.50
Early Minnesota Sweet.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Large Late Adams.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Mexican Juan.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50
Stowell's Evergreen.....	.10	.25	.40	3.50

CUCUMBERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Chicago Pickling.....	\$.10	.20	.50	\$1.50
Early Russian.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Early White Spine.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Lemon.....	.10	.25	.65	2.50
Japanese Climbing.....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Klondike.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Long Green.....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
West Indian Gherkin.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.00

EGG PLANT

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
New York Improved.....	\$.10	.75	2.50	\$7.50

MUSKMELONS
Green Fleshed Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Thoroughbred Rocky Ford.....	\$.10	.20	.50	\$1.50
Extra-Early Hackensack.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Large Hackensack.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Montreal Market.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Pineapple Cantaloupe.....	.10	.20	.60	1.75

Salmon Fleshed Varieties

Rocky Ford Pink Meat or

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Pollock No. 25.....	\$.10	.25	.80	\$2.25
Rocky Ford Pollock No. 1023.....	.10	.25	.80	2.25
Rocky Ford Gold Lined.....	.10	.25	.80	2.25
Perslan.....	.20	.60	2.00	6.00
Burrell's Gem.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Hoodoo.....	.10	.20	.60	1.75
Emerald Gem.....	.10	.20	.60	1.75
Indiana.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.00
Mango Melon, or "Vine Peach".....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Miller's Cream, or Osage.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Nutmeg Tip Top.....	.10	.25	.85	2.50
Paul Rose.....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
"Mission Bell" Cantaloupe.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00

CASABA MELONS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Eastern.....	\$.10	.20	.50	\$1.50
Golden Beauty.....	.10	.25	.85	2.50
Improved Hybrid.....	.10	.25	.85	2.50

WATERMELONS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Ala Russ.....	\$.10	.30	1.00	\$3.00
Alabama Sweet.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Angeleno.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Black Seeded Angeleno.....	.10	.20	.70	2.00
Brazilian.....	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Excel.....	.10	.20	.65	2.00
Florida Favorite.....	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Georgia Rattlesnake, or Gypsy.....	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Giant Wonder Melon.....	.20			
Improved Black Seeded Chilian.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Improved Brown Seeded Chilian.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Improved White Seeded Chilian.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Kleckley's Sweet.....	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Klondike.....	.10	.30	1.00	3.00
Tom Watson.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Yellow-Fleshed Ice Cream.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50

PEPPERS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Anaheim Chili (Chili Caliente).....	\$.10	.50	1.65	\$5.00
Bell, or Bull Nose.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Bird's Eye or Creole.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Chinese Giant Pepper.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Red Cherry.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Red Chili.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Ruby King.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00
Tabasco.....	.10	.80	2.65	8.00

PUMPKINS

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
California Field.....	\$.10	.20	.45	\$1.25
Cheese.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Connecticut Field or Jack O'Lantern.....	.10	.20	.40	1.25
Cushaw or Crook-neck.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Japanese Pie.....	.10	.20	.35	1.00
Mammoth King or Potiron.....	.10	.20	.60	1.75

SQUASHES

Summer Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Early Golden Bush Scalloped.....	\$.10	.20	.45	\$1.25
Early White Bush Scalloped.....	.10	.20	.45	1.25
Italian or Zucchini Squash.....	.10	.25	.85	2.50

Winter Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
Banana Squash.....	.10	.25	.85	2.50
Essex Hybrid.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Pikes Peak or Sibley.....	.10	.20	.50	1.50
Red or Golden Hubbard.....	.10	.20	.65	2.00

TOMATOES

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	1 lb.
First Early Tomato.....	\$.10	.50	1.75	\$5.00
Atlantic Prize (Early Ruby).....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Chalk's Early Jewel.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Dwarf Champion.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Dwarf Stone.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Winter Queen.....	.10	.50	1.65	5.00
Grape or Red Currant.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Livingston's Favorite.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
New Stone.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Ponderosa.....	.10	.70	2.35	7.00
Spark's Earliana.....	.10	.40	1.35	4.00
Strawberry or Ground Cherry.....	.10	.75	2.50	7.50
Yellow Peach.....	.10	.75	2.50	7.50
Yellow Plum.....	.10	.75	2.50	7.50
Yellow Pear.....	.10	.75	2.50	7.50

ORDER SHEET *for* SEEDS ONLY

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Name		P. O. Money Order
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NOTICE.—We give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds or bulbs we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are to be returned at once. WAGNER NURSERIES.

[illegible]

Garden Seeds priced by the packet, ounce, one-fourth pound, one pound and ten pounds are postpaid. Onion Sets, Grass and Field Seeds and Sundry Articles are not postpaid. In ordering one pound lot, add ten cents per pound for postage and packing, and on larger quantities apply parcel post charges.

We pay Parcel Post charges on Garden Seeds up to 10 lbs.

We do not pay Parcel Post or Express on Field Seeds or Nursery Stock.

PLEASE WRITE YOUR LETTER ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER, THEN
YOUR ORDER AND ANSWER WILL NOT BE DELAYED.

